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WORLD'S CONGRESS OF REPRESENTATIVE WOMEN.

Meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Department of Woman's Progress, Auxiliary Congress of the World's Columbian Exposition, May 19th, 1893, Chicago, Illinois.

This meeting, decided upon at a late day and thus affording a very short time for preparation, was brilliantly successful, if numbers, ability and enthusiasm are typical of such a result. The admirable management of the meeting by the Chicago Chapter insured success, when the disappointed crowds who could not gain admission would have overpowered the Daughters and brought confusion in their ranks. The large hall was filled to overflowing, many persons standing for hours to hear the papers read. Silent attention and hearty applause indicated the interest in these papers and the patriotic pleasure felt in national music which gave variety to the programme. Mrs. Stevenson presided with dignity and ease, ably assisted by Mrs. Cabell. The Chaplain-General, Mrs. Bullock, was present to open the meeting with a brief and appropriate prayer, and papers were read on the subjects selected by the National Committee.

It was a long, fatiguing and expensive journey for the Daughters to take for so brief a meeting, and at a time when they were not prepared to remain and enjoy the Exposition. Therefore the papers read by those women who made this sacrifice for the good of the Society are published first so far as they are accessible, and all will be published as soon as practicable, and also the proceedings, not yet received from the Secretary.

The afternoon of the nineteenth was passed at the Woman's

Building, where a reception was tendered the Congress by the Board of Lady Managers of the Exposition. The address of welcome was made by Mrs. Potter Palmer, the reply for the Congress by Mrs. Henrotin, and the reply for the Daughters of the American Revolution in an interesting address delivered by Mrs. Stevenson, our President-General. Thus the Society was most ably represented before the whole world by our gentle President, who was happily sustained by her husband, the Vice-President of the United States. When called upon by Mrs. Palmer, both Mr. Stevenson and ex-Governor Oglesby, of Illinois, spoke cheering words of encouragement and hope to the assembled women of all nations. The platform was occupied by the great leaders in the Woman's Congress, foreign as well as American, and it was a happy feature to see there the authorized representatives of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

At the evening meeting the reading of papers was continued and there were some animated discussions on the University and the National hymn, and Miss Desha delivered a spirited address on the Liberty Bell.

Saturday morning was spent at the Fair and Saturday afternoon, from four to seven, a beautiful reception was given the "Daughters," by General and Mrs. Hardin, at their pleasant residence on North State street, in honor of General Hardin's sister, Mrs. E. H. Walworth, who with Mrs. Adlia E. Stevenson, Mrs. Wm. D. Cabell and Mrs. W. McLaughlin, assisted Mrs. Hardin in receiving her guests. The floral ornaments of the table were in the national colors, and many eminent people of Chicago were present and expressed their pleasure in meeting the members of our National Society.

Every Daughter who went to Chicago felt the impetus of a renewed interest in our organization from the cordial welcome extended in every direction. Mrs. Stevenson and Mrs. Wilbour warmly seconded the efforts of Mrs. Walworth to secure headquarters for our Society in the Organization Room of the Woman's Building, which the Board of Lady Managers finally awarded. This space distinctly marked with our banner and pleasantly furnished will be a delightful rendezvous for the

Daughters from all parts of the country ; every member of the Society who visits the Fair is expected to register there her name and address, both at home and in Chicago. The Society circulars, official blanks, the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, the beautiful book presented by Mrs. Moran, and other interesting papers relating to the Society will be found there—Space 31, Organization Room, Woman's Building, Jackson Park, Chicago, Ill.



"THE MAGAZINE."

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 19th, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, by Ellen Hardin Walworth, of New York, Editor, Vice-President-General, D. A. R.

Just one year ago this month a motion was adopted, through the Board of Management, by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution to publish a magazine and place it in my charge—by what seemed to be a sudden impulse. There was no preamble, no explanation, no instruction; it was a compact of entire trustfulness on both sides—a family understanding, as it were, between one sister and another. It was a recognized fact that the project must be experimental for the first year. And such it has been. Yet to-day the AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE, in importance and influence, leads the avowedly patriotic periodicals in the country. It sprang suddenly into being on that spring day a year ago when I laid on the official table of the Daughters my plan for a woman's historical magazine. It started without a subscriber, without an advertiser, without a dollar appropriated for its own existence—depending on that which was provided to print the proceedings of the first Continental Congress; it started without a man to say you are wise or you are foolish in your venture. It is truly the product of faith—faith in the inherent love of the Daughters of the American Revolution for their country, and for all that relates to its history and progress. It is a woman's work and bears the womanly characteristics—it is pure, enthusiastic, imperfect, aspiring and persistent. It has come to stay. It has come to tell our countrymen that we, the Daughters of the founders of the Nation assert our rights—our right to a recognition of the work our mothers did for this country; to a recognition of the individual men and women who established this Republic—and that we will not cease to write and to print until every hero and heroine of both rank and file has

a commemorative niche of honor. We have entered the arena of the Public Press—this is the true fighting ground of our generation—and we propose to be victorious there, as our ancestors were victorious on their fighting ground. We will be victorious in maintaining our magazine, and largely by the power it gives as an instrument of the public press we will be victorious in building our Memorial Hall—in helping to inaugurate the great National University—and we will celebrate these peaceful victories by chanting the National Hymn in such harmonies that all who hear will be in love with Liberty!

For many years I have been a very busy woman, carrying heavy responsibilities, while engaged in several pursuits. At the time when this Magazine was proposed, I had laid aside some of these cares and decided that the remaining years of my life should be less active, that there might be time for contemplation and growth, for when growth ceases then indeed life becomes stale and unprofitable.

I gladly entered upon this new interest as one that would afford me a delightful diversion and occupation in place of the pressing cares then removed, and the work soon became absorbing and exacting; but it has never been oppressive, although, of course, as the work enlarges assistance will be necessary. Some annoyances and anxieties enter into all pursuits, but to me this has been a pleasant year of busy idleness, and the work truly a "a labor of love"—and of hope. In the future I see this publication widening its field of usefulness, ever unfolding and leading the spirit of patriotism by its records of the past, and yet more by its exposition of the duties of the present as its active force is felt in every practical aim of women in their relation to liberty and law, for these things are within the scope of the Magazine.

A host of new obligations are pressing on the women of this age. The increased circulation of periodicals has kept pace with the increased speed of travel showing the equal advance of mind and matter—so the expanding work of woman is crowding onward with electric speed. The difficulty is not in having too many publications for women, but it is in projecting such as keep pace with the spirit of the time, and this the

AMERICAN MONTHLY will do ! Some women say to me, Why are you dwelling on the past ! Why not deal with living issues? I answer, What issue is more pressing than the liberties of our children ? A national poet has said :

" Freedom is re-created year by year,
Yet when we seek her, she is gone,
And we must follow; swiftly runs she on,
She turns her head ; half smiles through golden hair,
Forever yielding—never wholly won."

No ! Freedom is never wholly won ! but is ever to be watched and protected. Liberty is the living issue for which we contend—liberty to grow—to learn—liberty to move forward and onward ;

" For life shall on and upward go ;
Th' eternal step of progress beats
To that great anthem calm and slow
Which God repeats."

The very essence of American life is embodied in our work and objects, and in their exposition in our Magazine. If we go backward to original principles it is to gather strength for the advances of the future. If the time comes which I long ago predicted—and with cause—when the men will beg us, and possibly on bended knee, to go to the polls and vote for the good of our country—then all this study and writing of its beginning will be to us as the benediction of a special Providence of preparation. And in that day, not remote—whether we ask it or not—no women will be better prepared to serve the country than the Daughters of the American Revolution. We foster no prejudices and would avoid extremes while we advocate sound and liberal views on all important questions relating to our government; a government which must protect the person and the property of women as effectually as it does that of men; a government which the Daughters of the American Revolution claim as their own by right of inheritance. A consideration of these questions of government come within the scope of our Magazine.

As the close of the first year of our Magazine draws near and I review it to seek for the cause of the inspiration and pleasure

which have urged me on in the inauguration and founding of this periodical, I am led to believe that the Daughters of the American Revolution possess the genius of Patriotism.

The difference between ordinary common-place ability and genius is found in the power of utterance—the necessity for expression and the method of expression. Who has not sometimes thought, and how many vain-glorious persons have said, when reading the writings of gifted men and women, "Why, this is a familiar thought to me; I could have written it quite as well myself." Then, why was it not done? Just here lies the difference referred to. Expression is the material form of inspiration, it is the crystallization of wisdom, observation, experience. These qualities lie fallow in the mind, being assimilated, evolved, until a time comes when the expression of these thoughts is irresistible, and this combination of mental and material force produces the work of genius.

Inspiration or genius does not belong to individuals alone; it is found in organizations and assemblies. When the leaven of a great principle has been working silently and long among a body of men or women it suddenly bursts forth into expression, and a society, a government is formed.

What more striking illustration can we have of this than is seen in the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, and in the organ through which they have found expression for the longing patriotism and burning enthusiasm which have been silently swaying their spirits for many years. No sudden impulse and no popular leader could have brought into being this vigorous organization; nor could this organization have found a voice, as it has through its official organ, by such means. A deeper significance lies in the historic pages of *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE*! Read there the careful and correct records of heroic women, read there the detailed account of men who counted no less against the good of home and country, read the thoughtful lessons drawn from each historic anniversary, read of the making of constitutions and the fighting of battles, all written by women—quiet domestic women—with no thought of gain or of fame; women who simply write the facts and thoughts that are familiar to them, and which

they bring forward for companionship with their sisters, other Daughters of the American Revolution, and tell me if you do not find among these women the genius of patriotism, the irresistible power of expression. It has been slowly and silently evolved in their quiet homes through the active years of practical work that seemed to have no bearing in this direction.

The women of America have been long and unconsciously the sentinels on guard for our liberties, while the men have fought the battles of politics and legislation. These men have talked with wives and daughters, mothers and sisters, and these women have listened to the legislators, read the newspapers, watched the effect of new laws, and above all, they have had time to ponder, to think, and they have valued and improved the privilege of this time for thought. It is this opportunity and inducement for thought which has brought so large a class of American women to a high intellectual standard; while the men have been gathering money the women have garnered wisdom. With these women the love of country has become a passion; and the desire to preserve its history and cherish its institutions has aroused their energy and executive force. The outcome of this is seen in several patriotic societies, but the head and front, the center and heart of all patriotic organizations is found in the three thousand true and lineal Daughters of the American Revolution, the three thousand which will soon become ten thousand—one hundred thousand. For they grasp within their broad but rigid limits the women in whose hearts flows the blue blood of the great Republic, rich from the veins of the early artizan, the farmer, the cobbler, the school-master and their wives—as well as from the Governors and generals and other eminent men and women of the Revolution. We count no epaulettes; the private soldier and the man before the mast whose spirit dared and whose hand labored in the cause of freedom is equally recognized with the most illustrious patriot, as one to be honored with such commemoration as loyal daughters can give.

These three thousand Daughters have found an oracle, a means by which they may express the thoughts, the feelings and principles that pressed them onward. This oracle is their

monthly Magazine. Need I say to you that I, as the mouth-piece of this oracle, the Editor of the organ of the Daughters of the American Revolution, feel that I have had a great mission to perform in opening and establishing this Magazine. I have seen, as in a vision, the sacred homes of thrice a thousand Daughters, and in a long vista I saw the heroic ancestors of these women, dim with the dust of years—bleared with the trace of tears dropped on the record-pages of family bibles that told the tragic story of birth, of marriage and of death. And in my vision the brief, dim records grew and brightened until in golden letters on the widening page I read the full tale of love and happiness, of heroism and of hope in the historic family. It is no tale of fiction! Waking from my vision I find the printed page, the musty manuscript, the seal of State that certifies the truthfulness of thrilling facts that throb with a passion of self-sacrifice which fancy cannot weave. In the dim cabin of the frontier, in the lonely fishing village by the sea, on the princely manor, with its stately residence, from the broad plantation, with its courtly customs, the spirits of the past come thronging in our memories, and claim a word of utterance through the oracle of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

Do you wonder that in such company I have sometimes forgotten, during the past year, the claim of the present, and that even this great World's Fair seemed like a prophecy of the remote future until it found me unprepared. This companionship with the men and women of the Revolution is indeed an enviable one. To render it a comradeship for each reader of the Magazine, with the lessons imparted by it, and the knowledge and pleasure to be drawn from it, is one of the main objects of the organ you maintain. For its merit and value in this and other directions it must speak for itself.

Your work for it is to bring forward the history of families, localities, counties and states; thus each one will offer a tribute to the general history of the nation. It is by such personal effort and by the strong patriotic sentiment that throws the flag to the breeze and swells the national hymn that you will educate the children of the nation to a love of country, while you

read to them from the pages of your Magazine the story of their forefathers.

Let us, then, with prose and poem and picture in this periodical review the past, illustrate the present, and paint the future in such colors and with such tones as shall stimulate us and our children to practice the lofty virtues of our ancestors, and cultivate the spirit that led them to labor and to die for our country, as my own father went from Illinois, this my native State, to die for his country and mine.



THE ETHICAL INFLUENCE OF WOMAN IN EDUCATION.

Appointed to be read before the Congress of Representative Women, by Mrs. William D. Cabell, of Washington, D. C., President Presiding, and Representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in the Woman's Congress May 15-22, 1893, Auxiliary Congress World's Columbian Exposition, Chicago, Illinois.

"One son at home
Concerns thee more than many guests to come."

"Education commences at the mother's knee."

If the great orator of Massachusetts was right, if he saw into the heart of things when he declared that, "Education is the only interest worthy the deep, controlling anxiety of the thoughtful man," then is the theme before us the greatest of possible subjects of thought, and it behooves us to approach it with awe, remembering that,

"Every creature, female as the male,
Stands single in responsible act and thought,
As also in birth and death."

It is the crowning honor at once of our country and our age that the supreme importance of education as the means to all ends is acknowledged in almost all quarters of the globe and, in our beloved Republic, through all classes of society. The relationship of women to this broad and intimate interest underlying every question of State, religion and sociology, is, therefore, the gravest, the most beautiful, the most inspiring problem presented to those who long to see her capacity for usefulness and her claim to eminence asserted and proved beyond all possibility of doubt.

The time has passed, if it ever was, when the ability, the strength and the value of women were unknown. If there were once conditions under which the heart of man was insensible to the charms, and his brain irresponsive to the great

qualities of her who was given to be his mate upon the earth, that period of contracted intelligence and benighted brutality has so completely melted into the "shining ether" to which, we are told, "time dissipates the solid angularity of facts," that we may be forgiven for questioning the possibility of its actual existence in any stage of the development of the creature we believe to have worn always the semblance of the Creator in whose image he was made.

That women were during long centuries and in many quarters oppressed, insulted and wronged is most unhappily true, but so, during the same periods and in the same regions, were men. So were children. Idiots, the criminal, the insane were unspeakably degraded and abused. Women suffered with the age into which they were born. Their emancipation has come with the emancipation of ideas, hand in hand with letters, with the growth of the mechanical arts, with the amelioration of manners, with the softened methods and humanitarian sentiments nobly distinguishing the modern civilization of our time.

It is unjust to women in urging her claims and pitying her sufferings to belittle her work in the past and her actual contributions to the splendid prosperity of the present. That is a shallow philosophy which refers great revolutions only to their apparent and prominent causes, ignoring the great laws of accumulating and combining forces which bring the tiny drops filtering through the soil and the delicate mist-wreaths on the mountain's brow to swell the tremendous impetus when the flood gates are opened and the mighty waters are set free. In nature, not only are the tiny, the unseen, the intangible agencies fruitful of results, but it is to them that all great results must be traced and to their store-houses of influence that the inquirer must go for explanation of the mysteries and miracles of the universe.

□ And so it has ever been in human society. All things are harmonious if patiently interpreted by the laws of the Almighty, and while growth is our privilege even as and because it is the law of our being, it behooves us to be cautious in setting up

our standard, and most modest in assuming that we have found something new.

Very temperate also should we be in urging that what has been honored through the centuries is altogether wrong, or that we have come suddenly upon a time when great and startling changes in the structure of society can be made without danger to the interests upon which society rests. It is a grave and pregnant question whether amid the exuberant unsablings of the present time, in which the results of all recorded history appear to be culminating, we are not dealing too rapidly with many interests, and among others, with that delicate and patient thing—the influence of woman. While, in the grand economy of him in whose hands we are but dust, all agencies, all powers, even the most destructive, work together for good, there have been in the past and may, therefore, be in the future periods of retrogression fraught with despair and misery to man. Let us hesitate to call down upon ourselves or our children evils that might be averted by moderation and reserve.

If woman is to change her relations to man and to society, doubtless an unmistakable sign will be given her. Meantime her work surrounds her in beauty and harmony as, under the limitations of time and place, it has always done, and it partakes of the general extension and evolution in which she has taken part. She needs no additional power or privileges—simply the opportunity, daily widening, to exert her manifold endowments. Whatever intellectual gifts she may have, her supreme function is to bring forth children; her overwhelming responsibility is to bring them up. Maternity is her mission, education her work, the home at once her kingdom and her sphere.

There is work for all in this beautiful world, this vineyard of the Lord whence no faithful laborer is turned away or stinted of his wage, and where the lowliest lot may be transfigured by human sympathy and co-operation in a common cause. But society is based upon the assumption that men and women come together in congeniality and love; that they work together for the progeny they are responsible for bringing into the

world, and that their highest duty, their best service, is to make these children happier and better than themselves.

It is with the woman's share of this labor that we are dealing to-day. Upon the vantage ground of her motherhood she stands, clasping to her bosom the tiny creature to which she has given life, and upon whose soft and complex soul she must stamp an image for good or evil to endure throughout eternity. Who dares say in contemplating a marvel like this that woman occupies, or has ever occupied a subordinate position to man; that her powers are withered for want of use; that her scope is small and that she needs for full development to share more of the prerogatives of man? If it be true that education is the mighty interest of mankind, the Archimedean lever by which the world must be moved; if preachers and public school teachers are right in proclaiming that before a child can read, the essential qualities of its character are formed,—then is woman the arbiter of the world; her physical soundness, her mental strength, her moral perfection, are more important elements in the race than any of the boasted attributes of man. And these great claims the poets and philosophers concede. "Earth's noblest thing," they write, "is woman perfected."

"Woman's empire, holier, more refined,
Moulds, moves and sways the fallen yet God-breathed mind,
Lifting the earth-crushed heart to hope and heaven."

Even in the darkest hour of moral degradation in France, the greatest of mocking skeptics could proclaim,

"All the reasonings of men are not worth one sentiment of women."

If she is true to her great responsibilities and equal to her vast opportunities, woman, in the holy empire of the home, begins the great work of education and anticipates the ethics of the schools. No easy task is hers to rear the brood which nestles under her protecting love; to provide for physical wants and secure the full development of limbs and muscles, of nerves and brain and make her little animals sound and strong and pure that they may become the founders and directors of a yet better generation. Nor is the further work of training the

young minds and guiding the strong wills an easier one, for these beings she seems to own and to whom she has given birth bring with them a potent and inherited individuality with which she must grapple while it is yet unrevealed and unconscious, if it is to receive any permanent impressions whatever. Woe to the mother of whom it can be said, that "her sons were better unborn than untaught," for they must have been taught had she fulfilled the trust confided to her and devoted her powers to the task assigned by nature.

Woman's ethical influence in the great scheme of education is based, therefore, upon the grand central truth of love. Her work is pre-eminently great in that it is concerned with the beginnings of things. When the boy or girl enters the mimic world of the school-room, its character should be essentially formed. The experience, often the painful experience, of teachers testifies that it is formed. We are prone to underestimate the intelligence, or at least the apprehension, of a child. Wise people are misled by the unformed manners, the babyish voice. The delicate beauty of a little boy or girl whose bright intelligence grasps at once a situation and appreciates perfectly the difference between right and wrong, the proper and the unseemly, truth and falsehood. These preceptive and discriminating faculties of the child must be early trained to grasp the good and reject the evil if the fruits of subsequent instruction are to be other than ashes and bitterness, apples of Sodom and Gomorrah.

Alas for the little ones, however favored by fortune or tended by the school, for whose infancy no happy home is provided. It matters comparatively little whether the cradle be in the palace of the rich or the poorest hut of the laborer, provided it be rocked by a strong and tender mother whose faculties, whether enlarged by education or dulled by the daily sordid struggle for life, are yet concentrated upon their obscure but legitimate work, that of rearing in decency, honesty and love that most precious of the works of God—a human child.

While woman has this work and does it with her might, she is a queen. She has scope in it for the employment of every conceivable faculty of the mind and soul. Education cannot

set her above this work. Talents of the loftiest order cannot exempt her from it if she has assumed the duties of maternity. Anything else she attempts or performs must be subsidiary to it. Awful would be any changes in her social status compelling or permitting her to delegate her high office to any other hands. No conceivable advantage to woman can compensate her for the loss of the inner life of that holiest of holies—her home. It would profit her little although she gained the whole world of fortune and fame, if she could not reply worthily with the approval of her soul to the searching summons:

"Where is the flock that I have given thee, the beautiful flock?"



THE MEMORIAL HALL.

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 19th, 1891, at Chicago, Illinois, by Mrs. Albert Hill Cox, of Georgia, Vice-President-General, D. A. R.

My mind and heart concur in favoring the erection of a Memorial Hall at the capital of our country, by the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution. Is the enterprise feasible? I know that it would not do at all, it would dwarf our sentiments and bemean our mission for us to train the ivy of more than a century's growth upon an humble and flimsy structure. It must be noble to typify our past; it must be grand to befit our present; it must be fire-proof. A safe receptacle of our relics and records, it must be tempest and time proof, to signify fully the perpetuity of the liberties and union established by our ancestors, and to certify the perpetuity of that patriotism which will preserve what Americans have inherited.

Such a scale may present apparent difficulties to those who call themselves practical. I think it eminently practical to win great objects by presenting noble reasons to broad minds.

My firm conviction is that the grander the structure proposed by us, the more surely will we touch the American heart, and thus the more surely succeed. My argument is based upon the belief that Americans will not admit that anything can be too great or too noble for our united country, and that our task finds its difficulty in raising the design up to the object, in planning a Parthenon worthy of the Acropolis. Let us imagine a structure grand enough to be the American Academy of Art; guarded enough for real fame to truly reside within it. Would not every aspiring artist struggle for entrance there? Would not the great minded and liberal (in whom something lower or less would never stir a response), would not those who believe that true art ennobles as well as embellishes a country, come to our help in many ways and with real means for such an object? Will not patriotic art desire a national

home, at the Capital, and aid us with pencil and brush and chisel, if only we prove that the temple shall be worthy of the memorials, the deep meanings of which art can most truly portray?

Let us imagine a hall, from whose walls the steadfast and noble faces of our fathers, and the equally steadfast and pure faces of our mothers look down upon our children! As time gives its sanctifying touch to the past, the more and more surely will it strengthen the Sons, and purify the Daughters to receive the benedictions of such influences, causing them to look upward to ancestry and to God! Will not the patriot strive, will not the Christian pray, that we may not falter, but may press to the fullest accomplishment of such a purpose?

Let us imagine a structure in which are stored skein on skein the threads of the individual lives of the fathers and mothers of our Republic. Will not the historian seek these threads from which to weave the garments of our country's fame? And as time rolls on and the traits of many generations are added to the store, will not Poetry and Fiction as well as History, love to come and linger there and learn and teach? And will not those who believe that on the literature of a land, the safety, the glory and perpetuity of a people depend, come to our aid with pen and purse?

And why may not our Government itself approve and assist us? True it is that it now needs no policy directed to the hearts of people who are happy. But the material march of our nation foretells a vast empire of extent and numbers. The necessities which enlivened our love in olden times, and the harmonies which ensure our wedlock, now may, in some stages of our national life need re-enforcements. It can never be unwise, it might be vital statesmanship, to sustain some striking object lesson to the hearts of the whole people. Who shall estimate what worth Westminster Abbey has been to Great Britain or the Shrine of Mecca to the Moor. It is an immense as well as noble power in any nation to be able at any time to summon the entire strength of its history to the souls of its people. It was this truth which caused Milton to add to the "ten thousand ensigns high advanced" those other standards, which

bore "emblazed Holy Memorials, acts of zeal and love" recorded eminent!

I do not pretend to know what the Government can lawfully do, or what its limits are, but it seems to me that it would be a sublime statesmanship to foster the erection of such an object lesson of patriotism and national pride, such as we propose, and to place in noble and enduring proportions at our own Capital a symbol of the truth that our Republic will be safe and sublime so long as her past is sacredly remembered.

For these reasons, I suggest that we raise our views far above matters of mere convenience for this order, or for that. Whilst subserving all conveniences and utilizing all co-operation, let us lay our effort alongside of the great possibilities of a Memorial Hall, the grandest of its kind in the world.

I vote for the largest plan and highest purpose, feeling that both must be noble, or amount to nothing, and resting in the conviction that if we make the scale full worthy of the object, we shall kindle in our cause an invincible enthusiasm.

Let us have and hold an abiding faith in the harvests of our unflagged efforts, enthused by unflagging patriotism. We are "Americans, all!" Let us sacrifice, if need be, for memorials to our ancestors—the highest honor to ourselves, the purest inspiration and the safest insurance for our children.



THE CONTINENTAL HALL.

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution on May 19, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, by Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island, Vice-President-General, Daughters of the American Revolution.

The theme assigned to me on this occasion is "The Continental Hall for the Daughters and Sons." It is a pertinent one for this hour. Congregated as we are in this energetic city we can again take pride in our ancestry. While we recollect that God made of one blood all the nations of the earth, we also recollect that he decreed the bounds of their habitation. This part of our mighty continent was assigned to us. Made up as our nation was of representatives of many of the peoples of the Old World, however, it was requisite that some potent agency should weld them together as one nation. Common perils were such an agency. First, the hostility of the Indians caused our fathers to band together, and then the purpose of the mother country to reduce them to vassalage bred a stern resolve to make common cause against despotism.

The love of liberty inspired the pilgrims of the North, the cavaliers of the South, and the descendants of Huguenot, Dutchman and Swede, to sunder the cords which bound them to the fatherland, and establish here an independent nation. But ere independence could be gained stern conflicts must ensue. Times that tried men's souls tested the courage and faith of our fathers; but the God of nations heard their prayer for help, and a new nation was welcomed to the sisterhood. The instincts of our ancestors prophesied that a mightier nation could be established on this continent, if allowed to consult its own bent, than any mere colony could be. And the spectacle which we have come to witness in this energetic city convinces us that freedom brings to man the largest blessings. 'Twas independence that roused the ambition of our fathers and stimulated their skill; and the various specimens of American industry with which many of the proud edifices round us are filled,

appeal to our patriotism. But we recollect that we are but one of the nations, and that our brethren in other lands, in whose veins courses the same blood that swelled our fathers' hearts, have trophies of industry and invention to show us, and therefore we welcome them to this city by one of our inland seas.

And while we do this, we—as daughters of the brave sires that achieved American independence—might boast of our ancestry. Without arrogating to ourselves special privileges, we think it our duty to keep alive in our nation a memory of the prowess and self-denial of our fathers and mothers. The children of the immigrant, alien no longer, can proudly say, “This is our own, our native land ;” but they can profitably consider that other men labored, and they have entered into their labors. We gratefully confess that La Fayette and Steuben and DeKalb and Pulaski helped our fathers in days of conflict, but it was our fathers who took the initiative. It was they and our mothers who bore the burden and the heat; and we, their children, would be recreant to their memory did we not try to make our countrymen mindful of their heroism and trust. Fain would we leaven our fellow citizens with a thoughtful patriotism.

But our organization needs conveniences and helps. There are memorial occasions when we need to gather in some commodious hall. Quarters are required for our officers where they can gather for council. Rooms are required to store arms that our fathers wielded on the tented fields, and other memorials of them. The Sons of the Revolution are proposing to rear a commodious edifice in our national capital, and ask our co-operation. We have a common interest in our fathers' fame. We have a common love of our native land. We have a common zeal for liberty. While a building is rearing it can be built on such a scale as to accommodate both organizations. Committee rooms and rooms for smaller gatherings, intended for the use of the respective organizations, can be provided under the same roof, and a large hall spacious enough to accommodate as large an assembly as the two societies can gather.

How pertinent such an edifice for our national capital. Washington is steadily becoming a more attractive city. If the wife of the elder President Adams could return to earth she would not recognize the city which in the beginning of the century she so disparaged. "The town of magnificent distances" has become a goodly city, which our own people visit with delight, and which foreigners look upon with admiration. Among the edifices which grace the streets of that capital shall there not be one for the use of the Daughters of the Revolution, and of the Sons? We are gratified at the forwardness of our brothers in designing such a building, and shall entertain a common gladness when it shall be dedicated to the memory of our common ancestors.

I need not say that we have felt the need of a Continental Hall. Hitherto our public gatherings have been held in a church. Not every parish, however, is willing to have its edifice used for a secular gathering, and churches proffered us are not always as spacious as we could desire. As the years roll on, we fondly hope more and more of our countrymen will glory in their descent from the patriot soldiers of the Revolution, and will desire to commemorate in Washington the wise forecast of him whose name that city bears, and the valor of the men who followed his leadership. And a large hall will be needed. And Sons and Daughters alike—will they not feel an honest pride in being able to say to the visitors of the city: "This is *our* hall, built in honor of those who perilled life and fame and ease in defense of liberty."

Every member of our organization will, of course, acknowledge the desirableness of such a hall. The only question that will arise is, "Can we and the Sons now make the outlay needful?"

Every public edifice reared in our national capital should have architectural elegance. The numerous buildings already reared in that city invite admiration, and ours should not by its meanness brave disparaging criticism. When we build, we must take into account the future, as well as the present. That hall should be a fitting memorial and a teacher. Have we the

money, then, to invest in such a building as we would fain raise? Perhaps not this year; but it is profitable to keep some worthy object in view, and it may be put into the hearts of some of the Sons and Daughters whom God favors with riches to make an offering for this end. Meantime, let us long for a hall.



A NATIONAL UNIVERSITY.

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, May 19, 1893, at Chicago, Ills., by Mrs. Mary Duncan Putnam, Regent of the State of Iowa, D. A. R.

"One of the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution is, to perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence, by the acquisition and protection of historical spots and the erection of monuments."

In this, our country's monumental year, what more appropriate than the founding of a National University to honor and to perpetuate the memory of George Washington.

On the banks of his beloved and beautiful Potomac, Washington saw arise from the mists of the future a magnificent city, our country's capital; and his earnest wish was the founding in this city of a university for Americans under the auspices of the general Government. The first of these visions has been more than realized. In the stately public buildings, museums, libraries and the palatial homes that to-day adorn our capital, Washington himself would recognize a city that far surpasses his most sanguine expectations. The second vision remains for us to make a reality. Was Washington's prophetic sight at fault, or his judgment wrong, as to the advisability and certainty of having this institution founded at the seat of our national government?

Though nearly a century has passed and no active measures taken to secure it, we believe this University will yet arise and be worthy of his name. We hope that it will date its commencement from this year, which is destined to prove so important in the development of the entire country.

To this favorite project Washington gave much earnest thought, as is shown by his correspondence with Jefferson and others. I quote from his will, "I give and bequeath in perpetuity, fifty shares in the Potomac Co., towards the endow-

ment of a University, to be established within the limits of the District of Columbia; under the auspices of the general government, if that government should incline to extend a fostering hand towards it." Many times since has this project been agitated in Congress and elsewhere, but it remains for us, Daughters of the American Revolution, to re-awaken an interest in this University's success. Let each of us carry back to our homes, the enthusiasm of this meeting, and in our small circles interest our friends, until these circles, widening and touching each other, unite in a great movement, bearing Congress along with it, until this grand enterprise is accomplished.

The most important benefit of such an institution would be in completing the existing systems of colleges, schools, and universities now spread through the land, and teaching the numerous subjects which, at present, seem to lie outside their range of studies. This National University of the future should be as useful, to the different departments of the government, as West Point and Annapolis are to the army and navy respectively. This would be accomplished by preparing a curriculum embracing subjects particularly useful to the conduct of the government. Such as training for the many and increasing branches of the important work being carried on in science, in finance, in diplomacy, in political economy, in statesmanship and other departments, such as pension, Indian and civil services. The plan of such a University should include the founding of a law school, covering the study of all national, international and inter-State law, and of a medical college, for the education particularly of surgeons for the army and navy. Especial prominence should be given to the history and character of American institutions. We should understand better the principles and thoughts of our forefathers in founding those institutions. If we appreciated more fully the many difficulties which they successfully overcame, we would strive more earnestly to make our country and ourselves, all that they could have desired; and we would prize more highly and guard more zealously the manifold blessings of liberty and order which they have bequeathed to us.

The whole institution should be established upon a thorough-

ly non-sectarian basis, and the lecture halls should be opened as freely to our daughters as to our sons, so "our daughters may indeed be as corner-stones—polished after the similitude of a palace."

The constant increase in our population and resources, and the great responsibilities and difficulties which the future has in store for the successful government of our nation, render it imperative that we should neglect no means to make the machinery of that government as perfect as human ingenuity can devise; and in doing this, no element is more important than the thorough equipment and training of the men and women to whom we must entrust its care and management, and thus become, in a large measure, the arbiters of our future welfare. In 1846 the Smithsonian Institute was established at Washington, and, under the far-reaching mind of Professor Henry, it was founded upon the broad principle of "the increase and diffusion of knowledge." Those grand words used by Washington in his farewell address; words which should form the corner-stone of our university—"to increase," to collect new truths, and then "to diffuse," to send this knowledge to all parts of the world.

One hundred years ago, this coming August, Washington laid the corner-stone of our National Capital. What more fitting way to commemorate the national event than to lay another corner-stone, of an institution whose influence shall be felt throughout all coming ages?

The commanding statue in New York Harbor emblematically points "to America, -a beacon-light to *all* the world."

Standing as we do to-day, under the shadow of Chicago's great university, we look with wondering pride at the energy that has made this enterprise not only a possibility, but a success in so short a time.

With the resources and interest of the whole country enlisted, under the auspices and protection of the National Government, may not we hopefully look forward to the founding of this national university.

THE AMERICAN MONTHLY MAGAZINE.

Appointed to be read at the Congress of Representative Women, before the meeting of the Daughters American Revolution, in Chicago, Illinois, May 19, 1893, by Mrs. Clark Waring.

A good magazine is a necessity of the age, a cornerstone in the structure of civilization, a key to the heart of the universe. The first requisite of a good magazine is to attract attention; the second, to hold it. This necessitates in its pages a considerable variety of contents, and in its every department a high standard of excellence; moreover, a sense of fitness in its contributions, a saving of misdirected effort on the part of its managers, a certain subservience to artistic effect combined with a steady and strong development on broad lines of culture.

No question, Mrs. President, that will come up for our consideration to-day, nor on any other day of our meetings in the future, is of more vital importance to the Daughters of the American Revolution than this question. To me, from the first, the AMERICAN MONTHLY has been a well spring of joy, an unfailing source of interest. I hail with pleasure this opportunity of lifting my voice in praise of its brief past, and in pleading for it a great future. To compass this end, such encouragement and sustenance on our part as will enable it to grow with our growth and strengthen with our strength, and place it on a foundation worthy of our name and antecedents is the first step necessary.

To all outsiders this official organ of our Society is its most interesting manifestation. Through it they catch a glimpse of the soul that animates the body. It is something they can see and take hold of in estimating our spring, our tone, our thews and sinews, our powers and possibilities.

What is a Daughter of the Revolution? Our magazine answers this question, and sets forth a true conception of her virtues, her philosophies, her heights and depths, and the reason for the spirit that is in her; a spirit, that runs in the

blood, and that perpetuates itself in the principles of her ancestors.

Let us, then, rally to our standard and embody in its pages those qualities which the ordinary magazine has ever aspired to, but never achieved. Successfully launched on the sea of journalism (all honor to our Vice-President-General, its able editor,) its rapid advancement has been almost phenomenal. Now let us foster its every step in the right direction; strengthen its every endeavor to become a national exponent of what is noble in life, and true and pure in patriotism—that word

"That means so little, or so much;"

mould it into our own needs and expand it in the direction of the large, the universal needs of humanity; and put into it something more than the work of a mere printing press—our own hearts, our own minds, our own souls—

"All the calms and magnanimities,
The lofty uses and the noble ends,
The sanctified devotion and full work—"

which are the gifts, the peculiar gifts of woman.

Our scope shall be limited by what? Only by our capabilities, remembering always that our capabilities have practically no limit.

Daughters of the American Revolution, you have in your hands a marvellous instrument; an instrument of skill, of persuasion, of power, of glory!

Grasp it! Wield it!

Carry it forth to battle for the right!

Keep it in the field for God and our country!

And, in the words of another, that other its pilot—"generations will rise up and call us blessed for the freedom which our fathers won, and which we transmit undefiled to the yet more glorious future of our country and people."

OUR CONTINENTAL HALL.

Appointed to be read at the Congress of Representative Women, before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, May 19th, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, by Mrs. General J. C. Breckinridge.

One of the first feelings of every woman is for a home all to herself. Of course there may be times that a man would come to get his meals or have his shoes and clothes brushed; but still we can feel it belongs to us and there is a pleasure in it deeper than the pathless woods and well worth paying for. The legal formalities and searching of titles and conveyancing and consultations and a thousand and one other details may complicate and postpone matters, but the one simple and essential fact is we wish a home, and we wish the money to pay for it. This may not be a matter of a moment or a year, or of complete success at the first effort; but we know we can do it if we make up our mind to, and that is what we are talking about this minute. Let us make up our minds that we will or that we will not, and then go ahead on whatever is the most practical plan to actually do what we decide upon.

We all feel that this Society is worthy of, and needs a home, and should have one that is not ostentatious, but is a credit to the great cause we represent and to our aggregate numbers; for taking us all in all we are no petty Society that any person of judgment cares longer to ignore.

As we are a national Society with the noblest national aims, it is evident our permanent home should be among the other crowning glories of the National Capital, and our Chapters will all glory as daughters around their mother's knee. How simple the thing appears and how the difficulties disappear as our resolve clears the mists!

It is hardly by the action of any one person, but by that over-ruling Providence, that in small as in great things has shaped our ends and has made and maintained us a nation, that our two kindred societies are to meet in the same city in June

with this question as one of those unfinished matters which can be thoroughly discussed, and perhaps decided while we are face to face at the World's Fair, if we have the wisdom and the will to take advantage of the opportunities offered us without our seeking. How far this was from a pre-arranged meeting for so wise a purpose is shown by the S. A. R. having agreed and constitutionally required themselves to meet April 30th (this time in New York), and we Daughters had every arrangement complete to make May 19th our great day in Chicago; but now both Societies are to assemble in the same city in the leafy days of June. And before that date it is well for us, to consider what is the best method for us, in our feminine way, to raise our share of the money for the home. Shall we let them have anything at all to do with it? Can we get along well together? Simple things are not always easy to do. Now what is the best way for us?

This matter has not progressed even this far in a day nor without joint consideration by many. This is not the hour to write the history of the movement, that will come when the cap-stone is placed on a fitting structure to shrine the memory of the greatest men this earth has borne to their grand destiny, and to whom we, their descendants, bow most willingly who can be *made* to bow to no one. But an indication of earnestness and earnest work somewhere is shown by the resolution adopted in New York City, April 30th, 1892, by the S. A. R. to make their headquarters in the National Capital. Since then the plan of organization and administration for a memorial hall that will give us continuous *legal* control of the building has been printed, and a ground plan of a proposed building has been drawn and was submitted to our National Congress February 22, 1893. Are not these all the preliminary steps that we need, or is there still more we need ask from the men before we do something that will make a record on our part? Of course in all this our executive enthusiasm and directing judgment has been felt, and proved of the first importance. It is not necessary to magnify nor minimize our share in the work step by step. And now at this step to which we have arrived what is our purpose? What are your directions to your officers

and what your own individual share in the good work as it goes so bravely on? We each and all have the right to do our part and bear our fair share of the burden. This temple, even if it is not built with our hands, is to be fully ours and belong to each of us. There are to be no divisions here. Here we unite in the name of our united country!

It is perfectly evident what the next step must be to win success, and that it can be taken with enthusiastic confidence and immediate effect. We are in no stress or straits so that women have to be called on to sacrifice their jewels like the Florentines, nor offer their personal adornment like the Carthaginians. We only need organized, steadfast and persistent effort that should not be burdensome at any time or on any one, but in the aggregate will be all that is needed and all that should be expected of us.

This may not be the occasion to go into the details of raising the money for such a home as we desire, but as an indication of how simple a matter it is, if each member of our Society or even a majority of them favor it and will give a half dollar a month and authorize stock under the proposed "plan" to be bought and held in the name of our Society a building is assured. If each individual of the S. A. R. will do as much as we do, a very much handsomer building will be secured. If the S. R. or other patriotic societies desire to join with equal subscriptions is it not evident that the old Continental will find that their glory is not forgotten and their name fadeth not away? The greater the numbers directly interested the nobler the building will be at last. It may make the preliminary arrangements or subsequent management seem a little more complicated, but as most of the parties to the arrangement are men, we are accustomed to managing them. It is evident more than one year has already been given to this subject; is it not time to garner in some results? If we have any executive talent in our Society, now is the time to search for it and place it prominently in our National Board of Management, and among the corporators of this memorial hall. Ladies of wealth and prominence in the communities in which they reside and patriotic earnestness in our great work should now receive every recognition. Boards

and committees are but transient, but our Society is laid upon foundations as steadfast as our National life, and it is for us to assert now what names shall be borne on to the future by work well done to-day. This is no time for wrangling or contention or obstructionists or bickerings or inefficiency. This is the hour for self-abnegation, for she who serveth best deserveth best; and the cause requireth now the sacrifice of something more than time, the offering of something more solid than words. The wind bloweth where it listeth and we all understand that even a Continental Hall cannot be constructed of wind, whether from the east or west. It is a case of very hard cash. Whether the cash is in small sums or large is a question for the individuals and the Societies to settle. It may be well to have this building represent the largest number of people and the largest sum of money that these Societies can properly aggregate, but it necessarily represents something more and greater than anything this late day can give. If all or a majority of our members will offer some practical sum through the organization itself, so every member can be said to be financially interested in this central memorial project, the whole sentiment and efficacy of the plan will be greatly benefited and strengthened, and some obstructions would be instantly removed, it would be mere weariness to the flesh and confusion of ideas to tell of to-day. The dark host of hazy ideas and obscure objections and occult or open opposition or apathy, need no words and lead to nothing. Our object is to bring high resolve into the highest light and visibly exploit the cause our forefathers contended for, well knowing nothing can dim nor unduly magnify their deeds, and we are proud to identify our name in this and succeeding generations with their exploits in the results of which all humanity gratefully reap the benefits.

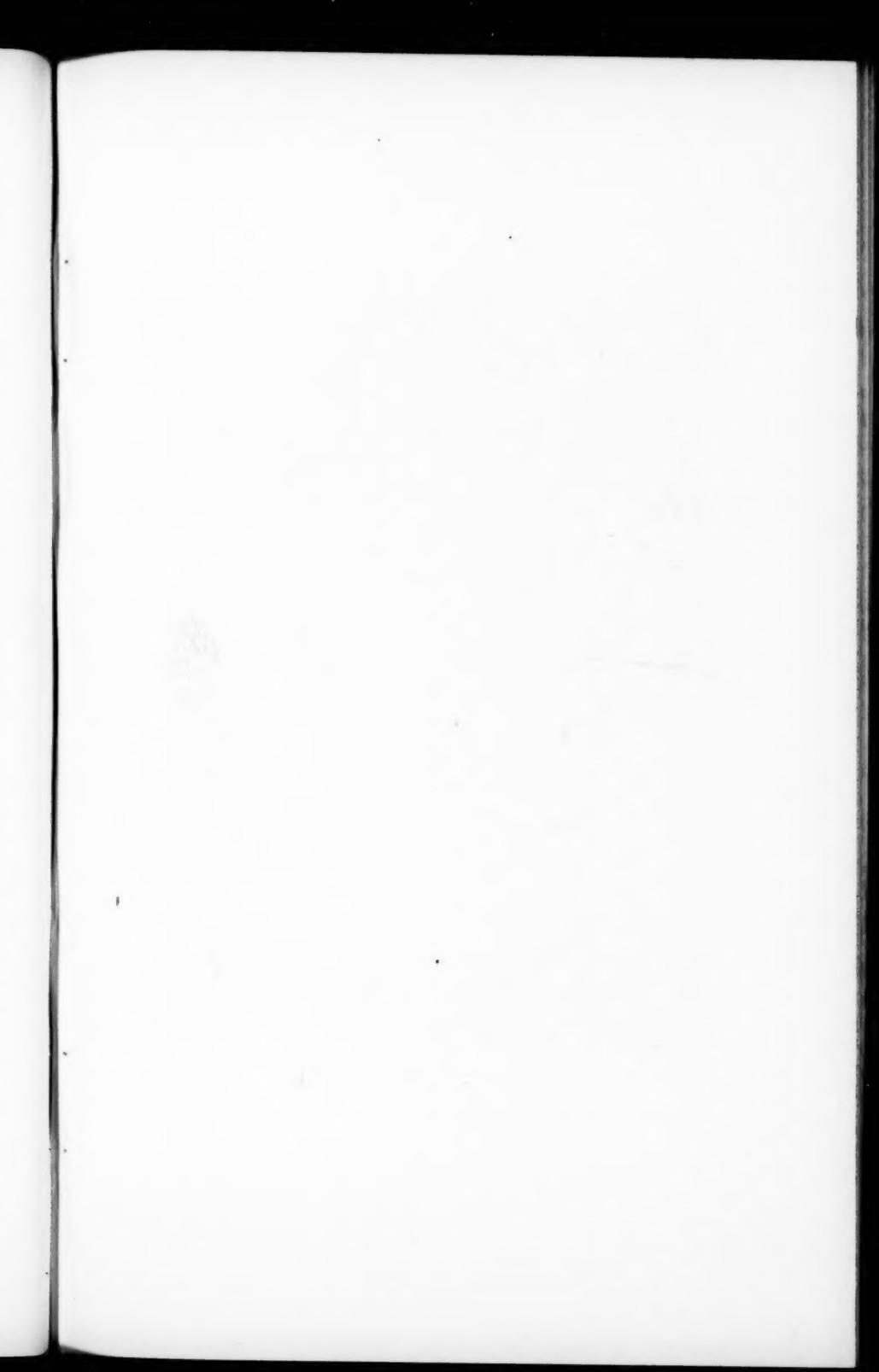
Such a structure as is proposed, but which depends on the enthusiasm and determination of the Chapters to adopt, will probably take some years yet to erect if the ground could be bought and with every noble effort successful in pushing it this year: so before it is built our Society should surely number more than ten thousand members. Is this monument worthy of our united efforts? Can we unite effectively to do

anything better now? Though every one should have the opportunity to subscribe there should be no narrow limit to the subscriptions received, and it is hoped that the organ and some of the handsome windows and other accessories may be specially commemorative of incidents like Valley Forge or individuals like Washington or Adams or Nathan Hall or Sergeant Jasper. To what Chapters will the honor belong of furnishing the first money with which the site is bought? To whom ought the duty of furnishing the means to decorate and furnish the auditorium be assigned? Which Chapter will be first to pledge fifty dollars for each member to be paid at stated intervals during the time of building? Evidently the duty of raising the necessary money to build this home and memorial must rest on the Chapters and the individuals. The best organized and most zealous Chapters will probably move first, but the movement should be sturdy, swift and universal before the Congress of '94, and the century should not close without our entire success. In whatever requires organized effort, and especially for every noble purpose American women have proved themselves the most capable in the world. Perfect organization and immediate effort are alone required to attain complete success in the effort to acquire our own home where we may best honor our fathers and our mothers, and where our days may be long in the land which the Lord our God has given us. Shall the Daughters of the American Revolution fail in this, their heart's desire? Will the Sons fail? I trow not. Time will tell; and may we be there when the tale is told.

No one can be more conscious than I of how much better others could present this matter. Your President and President Presiding, who are my near friends, would testify to my hesitation when asked to say a word as to our national headquarters and memorial hall, which may, perhaps must, become the theme and illustration of our progress and of the potency of our united effort now that our plumes are three thousand though our hearts are but one. How much has been done to arouse interest and sympathy with the cause that binds us together needs more time and power to tell than is possible for these

hurried words amidst the crowded moments and accumulated marvels of the most majestic mart that the world in all its ages yet has seen. In this scene where all the earth has congregated in tacit homage to the Imperial Republic which stands to-day the model and climax of free government among civilized men, and stands indeed as the fairest flower and fruitage of Christian civilization, as it imprints its second thousand upon the destinies of mankind, are the Daughters of the American Revolution not worthy of a place—of all the place they occupy? The past we know, and it is well that others should know it too. The future is in our hands, and we intend in our own quiet way, ignoring no detail and appreciating the destiny that is before us, to continue to lay deep and strengthen well the foundations of this unsurpassable nation which is to be bounded only by God's own broad waters and which our fathers digged four-square and deep and cemented with their blood. Shall we not in our day lay one corner stone of a fitting building which, while it may not vie with their work, yet may not be unworthy of such dear sons of memory and great heirs of fame who need no such weak witness of their name? It is to our honor and to theirs this building will be dedicated. We say let the work go on.







MRS. PATTIE FIELD VAN METER.

CHARTER MEMBER DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

MRS. I. C. VANMETER, JR.

Charter Member Daughters American Revolution.

Mrs. Pattie Field VanMeter was an enthusiastic and active member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution from the earliest days of its organization, having joined in 1890, then a pupil in Mrs. Somer's popular school in Washington, D. C. The tradition of her family led her to an immediate interest in a society which honored Revolutionary sires. Her great-great-grandfather was Colonel John Hardin, who served with distinction through the Revolutionary War. That branch of his family to which Mrs. Van Meter belonged was perhaps the most fortunate of the whole line in worldly prosperity and the advantages which wealth may bring. But neither repeated absences in foreign lands, nor the pleasures of a gay girlhood, nor yet the happiness of domestic life banished from this loyal heart a tender and reverential regard for her heroic forefathers. She was the daughter of Thomas M. Field, of Denver, Colorado, and was born in that city on April 10th, 1865. "In this city of the plains, under the shadow of the mountains, this joyous child began her education at Wolfe Hall, the Episcopal Female Seminary of Denver, began winning her way to all hearts that knew her, with a characteristic loveliness that ceased winning only with the close of life. She was graduated from the incomparable Denver high school in 1883, and bore off prizes in painting and in elocution. After leaving school in Washington she, with her younger brother and sister, visited, in 1887, most of the countries of Europe."

She traveled not so much for pleasure as for the harder work of study and improvement. She was something more than an amateur in painting, and her diligent study in all branches was remarkable. In the exercise of her elocutionary talents she was ever ready to entertain her friends in private homes, and charity never called her in vain to aid its cause in public. She

made several visits to Washington, where she was always warmly welcomed by distinguished friends. She also visited friends in Boston, New Haven, New Orleans and the extreme West, thus gaining a familiarity with her own country.

On the 4th of May, 1892, she was married to I. C. Vanmeter, Jr., of Kentucky. Her wedding was the largest and most brilliant ever seen in Denver, and will long be remembered by the people of her native place. A loving husband transferred his beautiful bride from her snowy Rockies to the blue grass pastures of his lovely Kentucky home, but now near that home in a high rounded mound the fresh-turned earth marks the grave where the hopes and loves and tears of husband and kindred will linger unheard by the tender heart of the young mother. She died in Winchester, at her Kentucky home, on February 24, 1893, having lived long enough to smile on her newly born twins, one of whom afterwards died and was buried with her. The other one lives to carry on the line of Revolutionary blood which came through her not only from the valiant Hardin, but by many other historic families. It has been said of this charming Daughter of the American Revolution:

"With an intense patriotism for her own country, she loved to visit its historic places, enjoyed its physical grandeur and always described with enthusiasm its mountains, rivers, its cities and the great achievements of its people. With never a wish ungratified or a cross to mar her happy life, she has gone from her church and the people she loved so well and trusted so religiously."

E. H. W.



THE UNITED STATES UNIVERSITY.

A paper read at the Congress of Representative Women of the Auxiliary Congress of the Columbian Exposition, before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, on May 19th, 1893, at Chicago, Illinois, by Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus, of New York.

The theme I am requested to open for discussion, is a subject so vast that it would take days rather than minutes to properly present the grandeur and usefulness of such an institution. It is well known that the next dearest thing to the United States Republic in the heart of Washington, was the establishment of a National University. To that end he made provision in his will. He disbanded the Society of the "Cincinnati" in Virginia, which he deemed Anti-republican and aristocratic in its tendencies, and handed over its fund of forty thousand dollars to be invested for the use of the United States University. He also selected the site in Washington for the building, in 1796.

In the Senate of the United States, March 3d, 1893, a report was presented by Mr. Proctor, from the Select Committee to establish the University of the United States. Without giving the whole report, mention may be made of one or two clauses:

"It provides for the establishment of a University of the highest type, resting upon the State Universities and other institutions of collegiate rank as they rest upon the high schools and academies. A University whose facilities shall be open to all who are competent to use them, but whose degrees shall be conferred upon such only as have already received a degree from some institution recognized by the University authorities; whose opportunities are to be open without price to qualified representatives from every State and congressional district of the United States; whose several departments shall have endowed fellowships, open to persons of genius from whatever quarter of the world, for the advancement of knowledge by means of original researches; to whose

professors, fellows and students, all government collections, literary, scientific, and practical, are to be freely open without detriment to the public service ; and whose several heads of departments are to have advisory and co-operative relations with the heads of Government bureaus for the mutual advantage of the Government itself and the cause of universal science."

"The plan of government for the University seems well calculated to keep the institution in close relation with the people of all sections, and yet safe from the dangers of political interference, while at the same time leaving the internal affairs and whatever is most vital to its welfare in the hands of those who are at once most competent to manage them and have the largest stake in its prosperity. As a partial provision for the location of the necessary buildings, the bill grants the site selected for this purpose by President Washington in 1796, and now, since the removal of the Naval Observatory, without important use ; and for the support of the institution sets apart one-half of the net proceeds of the public lands, one-half of such half to be used currently in providing for the opening of the institution and for carrying it on, the remainder to accumulate in the treasury of the United States as an endowment, until competent to yield a sufficient revenue, together with the gifts and bequests that may be attracted to it, for the permanent support of the institution."

After a delay of one hundred years since the establishment of this University was first proposed and sought to be established by the founders of the Government, it would seem a suitable time now during this Columbian year that such an institution should become a reality. The country and the people are ready and anxious for it.

In our pride we may compare the "Philadelphia," the "Newark" and the "Enterprise," our flagships, with the little "Pinta" and the "Nina" and the "Santa Maria," and justly declare that we have made gigantic strides in naval architecture, and boast of great advancement in all material things ; let us look for a moment into educational matters past and present, and we will find that far back of the time when Co-

lumbus brought over his clumsy little ships, that even the Saracens were far ahead of us in educational advantages.

The Saracen Empire established colleges in Mongolia, Tartary, Persia, Mesopotamia, Syria, Egypt, North Africa, Morocco, Fez and Spain. Gibbon says, that "instruction was given to thousands of disciples of every degree, from the son of the noble to that of the mechanic; a sufficient allowance was provided for indigent scholars and the merit and industry of the professors was repaid with adequate stipends." It mattered not in what country a man was born, nor what were his religious opinions; his attainment in learning was the only thing to be considered. Not only those of Saracenic birth and religious principles, but Nestorians and Jews.

The great Khalif Almamun had declared that, "they are the elect of God, his best and most useful servants, whose lives are devoted to the improvement of their rational faculties; that the teachers of wisdom are the true luminaries and legislators of this world, which without their aid would again sink into ignorance and barbarism."

"*The first medical college established in Europe was founded by the Saracens at Salerno, in Italy. The first astronomical observatory was erected by them at Seville, in Spain. They constructed maps of the stars and gave many of them Arabic names which are still preserved. They devised astronomical instruments; they measured time by sun-dials and clocks of various kinds. They were the first to use the pendulum for this purpose. They laid the foundations of chemistry; they discovered sulphuric acid, nitric acid, alcohol and phosphorus. They studied the laws of falling bodies and constructed tables of specific gravities of bodies. In optics they understood the phenomena of reflection and refraction of light. Alhazen discovered the curvilinear path of a ray of light in passing through our atmosphere, the rarefaction of which in high regions they were familiar with and even measured its height. This has been considered a modern discovery. They proved that the sun and moon are seen before they have risen and after they

* History of the Intellectual Development of Europe, Prof. J. W. Draper, M. D., LL. D.

have set, and applied the same laws to the stars, they appear to us, to use the Arabic term, nearer to the *zenith* than they actually are, and not in their true place.

"We all know how wonderfully skilled they were in manufactures, working miracles with the loom in cotton, linen and silk. Their mining, casting and various metallurgic operations were wonderful, making of the Toledo blades, etc., their filigree work, the fabrication of Cordova and morocco leather and paper were marvellous."

After the Arabs had become firmly settled in Spain they began a brilliant career as patrons of learning, and set an example of refinement strongly contrasting with the condition of the native European princes.

Cordova, at its highest point of prosperity, had more than two hundred thousand houses, and more than a million of inhabitants. It is said, "that after sunset a man might walk through it in a straight line for ten miles by the light of the public lamps." Seven hundred years after this time there was not so much as one public lamp in London. Its streets were solidly paved.

In Paris, centuries subsequently, whoever stepped over his threshold on a rainy day stepped up to his ankles in mud. Other cities, as Grenada, Seville and Toledo considered themselves rivals of Cordova. The palaces of the Khalifs were magnificently decorated. Those sovereigns looked down with supercilious contempt on the dwellings of the rulers of Germany, France and England, which were scarce better than stables—chimneyless, windowless, and with a hole in the roof for the smoke to escape, like the wigwams of certain Indians.

The Saracens made great progress in mathematics. They furnished the solution of quadratic and cubic equations. Musa was the author of a "Treatise on Spherical Trigonometry." They made improvements in agriculture, and introduced the culture of rice, sugar and coffee. They improved breeds and cattle; the Arabian horse became world renowned; they enacted wise codes of rural laws. Kalid and others translated many Greek works, as the writings of Plato and Aristotle. They not only produced admirable compositions in

various domains of literature of a serious nature, but excelled in works of fiction and poetry. They devised the game of chess. They were passionate lovers of music. The College of Music, in Cordova, was sustained by ample Government patronage, and is said to have produced many illustrious professors. Volumes might be written on what has been done for music in the past. "Mohammed himself was opposed to music, probably looking upon it as enervating the dignity of a true man." Now the Koran itself is chanted in schools—the Muezzin chants the call to prayer from the top of the minaret, so says Mrs. Mary E. Brown, in her admirable work on music. Male and female singers, accompanied by the tamboura and by the lute were the delight of the palaces of Bagdad, Damascus and Aleppo, in Asia; of Cordova, Toledo and Grenada, in Spain. The power of music was recognized as a remedy for cases of mental derangement. (The Scriptures tell us of David soothing the raging spirit of Saul with the harp). The names of over (200) two hundred musical instruments are given, which have been used among the Arabs either in ancient or modern times.

The first university of the world was the far-famed Museum of Alexandria, founded by the State, the Kings of Egypt. By means of the State-supported Museum, the Ptolemies made Alexandria the pivot of the world of learning, the home of science, art and literature, the Queen of the East. Throughout the length and breadth of the vast Roman Empire, whether at Rome, Lyons or Athens in the West, or at Constantinople, Antioch or Alexandria in the East, higher education became the policy of the State; to cherish and strengthen it was felt to be among the foremost duties of the Emperor; to neglect it, was to cripple the Empire.

The royal Edwards and Henrys accomplished much for higher culture in England. The two great universities of England, Oxford and Cambridge were the constant recipients of royal favors. It is announced in the journals of to-day that the Imperial Institute for women, just opened, is said to be the last public function at which Queen Victoria will assist.

The French kings granted privileges and endowments to the

"University of Paris." The Emperor Louis Napoleon ordained that graduates in science, who exhibited aptitude for original research, should be permitted the use of instruments and apparatus in the chemical and physical laboratories established in the seventeen provinces of France, also a moderate sum of money to aid in the support of such investigators.

In Germany, princes and dukes and bishops set aside the revenues of whole towns and districts to establish and maintain their schools of learning.

The mediaeval cities of Italy, as Venice, Genoa, Bologna, Padua, Florence, Pisa and others, rivalled one another in the protection of learning.

In Holland, the universities of Leyden (where one of the Adamses was educated) and Utrecht were supported with open handed liberality.

Much does Harvard owe to the generosity of John Harvard and Yale to the patronage of Governor Yale. The citizens of Massachusetts and Connecticut have fostered the development of these great institutions. Princeton College is the college of New Jersey, and its official name embodies its obligations to State assistance. Columbia College, of New York, was established as "King's College," and has been built up on the solid foundations of State and city endowments. The "Free Academy," now the "College of the City of New York," was founded in 1847. The son of any New York citizen can apply for entrance, and if successful in his examination has the privilege of a five years' free course of instruction in classics, science, mechanics, etc. All his books, drawing instruments, apparatus for research in chemistry or physics are furnished at the city's expense. One hundred and fifty thousand dollars per annum is the sum that is now, and has been for many years, appropriated for the support of this institution, or the interest of three million dollars at five (5) per cent.

One of the most important things in the establishment of a university is that salaries should be offered the professors large enough to tempt men of the greatest talent to leave all other considerations and devote their whole time to investigation.

In connection with educational matters in this country, hon-

orable mention should be made of Charles Avery, of Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania, who spent a large sum during the years of his mature life, and left a handsome fortune for the establishment of colleges in various parts of the United States and Canada for the education and elevation of the colored race, which was his favorite philanthropy—the “Avery College” in Pittsburgh being one.

It may not be desirable that women should go into the business marts and jostle with men in the strife of trade and money making ; but in professional life a woman is not unsexed by a literary or scientific career. Her delicate physique may not be able to stand the wear and tear of the fatigues of commercial life, but in the studio, lecture-room or scientific laboratory, her strength would not be unduly taxed.

The “University of Bologna,” celebrated as the oldest in Italy, had women professors. In the fourteenth century, Novella d’Andrea, daughter of the celebrated canonist, frequently occupied her father’s chair ; and it is recorded by Christina de Pisan, that her beauty was so striking that a curtain was drawn before her in order not to distract the attention of the students. Moore said,

“ Drawn before her, Lest if her charms were seen,
The students should let their young eyes wander o’er her
And quite forget their jurisprudence.”

The name of Laura Bassi, professor of mathematics and natural philosophy is of more recent date ; she had the degree of Doctor of Laws, and her lectures were regularly attended by many learned ladies of France and Germany who were members of the University. Another surprising instance is that of Madonna Manzolina, who graduated in surgery and was professor of anatomy ; and near our own times, the Greek chair was filled by the learned Matilda Tambroni, the friend and immediate predecessor of Cardinal Mezzofanti.

A few years ago when visiting the College of Natural History in Birmingham, England, I observed a room full of quite young girls, as well as older students, at work on the dissection of fishes

and shell-fish. It struck me at the time that their dainty little fingers seemed well suited for the delicate work.

During this same visit to England, I had the honor of being the guest, at times, of the widow of the celebrated Charles Kingsley, while passing a winter in Warwickshire, near his old beautiful home of the sixteenth century. It is said that Mrs. Kingsley assisted her husband in many of his literary efforts. We all know that she was a most beautiful writer. In consequence of heart disease, she never went up or down stairs. Her apartments on the second floor of her grand old house were most charming, and a visit of an afternoon to Tachbrook was indeed a pleasure and a treat. Her daughter Rose, who has recently written those interesting papers for the "Home Journal" entitled "Shakespeare's Country," said to me, "Mother might seem to be an exile here, seeing so few people, but from this library she is in correspondence with all the world." It made me think how many avenues after all are open to women of intelligence, and even invalids, who, in the seclusion of their own homes, can send to the world the valuable fruits of thought and genius.

While Sir William Herschel was polishing the metallic mirror for his "forty-foot reflector," his sister Caroline sat by his side and fed him his meals. She also read to him, among other works, the "One Thousand and One Arabian Nights." Aladdin while polishing his lamp never saw such wonders as Herschel beheld with the Cyclopean eye to which he was giving the proper curvature and polish.

For forty years this faithful sister devoted her nights to recording the observations of her illustrious brother, and even when the weather was so cold as to freeze the ink on her pen. Being a skilled mathematician, she also aided him in his elaborate astronomical calculations.

A Paris journal of recent date pays an enthusiastic tribute to the accomplishments of a young American girl from California, named Klumpke, who within a few years has gained an enviable name for herself as an astronomer although only twenty-four years of age. She is said to be one of the most indefatigable and successful observers in France, and is really a youthful Maria Mitchell.

We hope that as this most important subject of a National University has been intrusted to the handling of a Daughter of the American Revolution (and I fear has had very imperfect handling), that the doors of this great institution will be opened as freely to women as to men.

The all important thing is, that the government shall establish the University on the grandest and most liberal principles and conditions. The greatest country in the world should have the greatest university. Two things are necessary to develop the world: genius and money; they must go hand in hand. God gives one; man must give the other.

A student, feeling that he has the power to develop some great thing for the good of mankind and benefit of the human race, may spend a lifetime in poverty, "burning the midnight oil" in a garret, and die without the realization of his cherished dreams, which with the assistance of money might have become glorious realities.

The United States University should not only have an endowment of millions, but an income of millions, to aid genius without stint.

A short time since the world was ringing with praises for Koch, the great discoverer of the lymph for the cure of consumption (tuberculosis). He was called to Berlin to take a professorship in a college, and there, on a small salary and the hours fully occupied as a teacher, he has no longer time for original investigation. A university should discriminate between a drudge and a genius, and special opportunities should be offered to those who are gifted as inventors, discoverers, etc.

The French Government gives Pasteur ten thousand dollars a year for investigation, out of that he pays his assistants and the expenses of his laboratories. Having been once partially paralyzed he feels that every moment of his hours must be devoted to his life's work, hardly giving himself time to sleep. For this reason, I considered it a great privilege and honor to be received by him—stepping aside from his rule, he gave audience to the wife and daughter of an American scientist. Taking us for half an hour into his "sanctum sanctorum," he

there had inoculated, in our presence, an Hungarian officer for hydrophobia.

Pasteur's discovery of the disease of the silk worm has added millions of money to the French nation. His researches have saved thousands of animals from anthrax and other fatal diseases. The most frightful of all maladies—hydrophobia—has been successfully grappled with, and humanity blesses the name of Pasteur.

The work of this great man will remain after he has passed away as a blessing upon the human race for all time. One of the disciples of Pasteur is now among us. The celebrated Dr. Paul Gibier has founded a Pasteur Institute in New York. He has been working quietly in a modest little house in West 10th street for four years, giving free treatment for hydrophobia and other diseases to those who had no money, until he has spent some fifteen thousand dollars of his own private fortune. New York city certainly should aid such a man in his benevolent work. Putting it in a purely selfish light, we only protect ourselves from the most dreadful diseases by encouraging the investigations of such a man as Dr. Gibier. The French Government employed the doctor to visit malarious countries to study the fevers and contagious maladies. It is to be hoped that his efforts will be seconded by our citizens, and that some men of far-seeing intelligence will endow this institution with large means that the work of original investigation can be carried on, under his guidance, on a larger scale. The laboratories should offer inducements for young men of genius to enter, and work out great problems.

Sir Humphry Davy said that "the greatest discovery he ever made was that of Michael Farady." We all know of what value to the world the discoveries of this great chemist were. Farady was a poor boy, but born with genius (God's mark of nobility), with the aid of education, his name will live forever. A one-man power is a great boon sometimes, when a potentate can order what he will. The next best thing is a Government power, if the Government is run by wise men.

We have omitted to speak of a musical department for the National University. According to Mrs. Brown, "in China

the mandarins of music rank higher than those of mathematics, and have their college in the enclosure of the Imperial Palace. The library at Pekin contains no less than four hundred and eighty-two works on the subject of music." What an example for our progressive people whose musical tastes and talents have so rapidly developed! Many of our country-women are possessed of rare vocal gifts. Most of the renowned soprano voices now heard on the operatic stage are Americans.

Great advantages should be offered in our contemplated University to singers, instrumental performers and composers of music, that they shall no longer seek foreign training, involving absence from country and from family protection. We should take the lead in this branch of science.

We have only now to urge that all who may have any influence or power in advancing this great work, will use it at this time. The buildings in this magnificent city of Chicago have sprung up like mushrooms in a night. Would that a fairy-wand could be waved over the beautiful city of Washington and produce among its gorgeous structures a splendid National University.





THE DESERTED HOME.

As over the nation the war-cry was sounding,
Calling the land to heights of the free ;
Eastward, in one of the towns on the border
Stretching its lines to the edge of the sea ;

Dwelt in a home of ease and abundance,
Fair as the mind of the builder could frame,
A bluff-tempered yeoman of royalist breeding,
Proud of his acres, his birthright and name.

Loyal alone to the old forms and orders,
Blind to the honor and worth of the new,
Hate and hostility loud of expression
Soon 'twixt himself and his townspeople grew.

When, seeing the storm-cloud more darkly advancing,
Prophetic to him of disaster and ban,
With sudden resolving he crossed the Atlantic
To find a safe refuge with kindred and clan.

Leaving his plentiful household possessions
Unguarded in kitchen and chamber and hall,
While silver in haste gathered up from the table
Lay hid in the cellar within the stone wall.

" For this cannot last," said the choleric Tory,

" Those Rebels in battle will be overthrown ;

Then, when the nation returns to its duty

I shall come back and recover my own."

The years followed years, while those he derided

Gave fortune and life at their country's behest ;

Their conquest obscuring the star of his worship,

And he came not again to his home in the West :

But trod in the well-beaten paths of his fathers,

Adjusting his purpose and faith to their guage ;

While as seasons rolled onward in happy succession,

With passionate memories softened by age :

In garrulous moments, 'mid clustering children,

He often would picture the faraway coast,

The broad, fertile acres outstretching beyond it,

The mansion where once he was master and host ;

Recalling the flitting, the household possessions

For moth-blight and canker left standing alone ;

And lastly, the silver concealed with quick fingers

In the wall of the cellar behind a white stone.

On Fancy's fleet pinions his hearers would follow,

And catch fervid sparks from his accents and will ;

No marvelous legend of knight or crusader

With power more potent their spirits could thrill.

And so it befell in the progress of summers,

When the story was old, and the teller was dead ;

A young English gallant came over the ocean

To visit the place where his ancestors fled.

Yes, here was the spot—with coast line, and farther

The meadows wide spreading their emerald floor,—

The gambrel-roofed mansion with low dormer windows,

The sky-pointing poplars on guard at the door.

And soon in response to the quaintly carved knocker,

The master and lord of the castle was seen—

A stout-handed farmer, in garments of homespun,

Who greeted the stranger with kindest mien ;

And learned of his errand, and heard the old story
Re-sketched with new touches of color and life ;
While he in continuance furnished the sequel
That told of the fruitage of peace after strife :

That told of his father, the brave Continental,
Who, boasting the battle-storm early and late
Obtained for his service the lands of the Tory,
And held them secure by commands of the State.

A spirit of concord disarming resentment,
Pervaded and tempered his actions and words,
As he showed his guest with the pride of an owner
The orchards and meadows, the flocks and the herds :

And led the advance to the cellar, where only
The "white stone" to guide them, they carefully sought.
Till the long-buried silver at length was discovered,
And back to the daylight in triumph was brought.

The stranger received it, and traced on its surface
With smiles of affection that bordered on tears,
His grandparents names and armorial bearings,
Unharmed by the dust and decay of the years.

From the dwelling and inmates the guest parted slowly,
Returning anon, still to linger and wait ;
Like hero of legend in thrall of enchantment
Approaching the climax fore-ordered by fate.

And who had the charm to detain him the longest ?
And who had the voice that forbade him to roam ?
Ah, who but the farmer's one golden-haired daughter,
A queen of all grace in the kingdom of Home.

As strolling together, with hearts like the morning,
The earth-bloom beneath them, the sky-bloom above;
What wonder they entered the garden of Eden
With half-conscious steps through the gateways of Love.

And loyal alone to the sweet obligations
Of each unto each in devotion and truth,
In old hallowed fashion their troth-vows they plighted,
The fair Yankee maid and the brave English youth.

And ere the next summer had scattered its blossoms,
With blessing and feasting the lovers were wed ;
While honors alike from the Eagle and Lion
In generous measure around them were shed.

Content they abode in the ancestral mansion,
Where still their descendants abide to this day,
And oft in response to the curious stranger
Its history tell and its trophies display.

M. E. N. HATHeway.

Bristol, R. I.



MRS. ADLAI E. STEVENSON'S ADDRESS

In response to the welcome extended by Mrs. Judge Shepard, Regent of Chicago, at the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution in Chicago, May 19, 1893.

LADIES OF THE DEPARTMENT CONGRESS OF THE NATIONAL SOCIETY OF DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: In response to the cordial invitation extended by the World's Congress of Representative Women under the auspices of the Woman's Branch of the World's Congress Auxiliary, we are present to-day representing three thousand of the Daughters of the American Revolution, a national organization founded two and a half years ago.

It has been founded, as has been well said, upon a sentiment, the sentiment that cherishes and holds in sacred reverence the traditions, faith and achievements of our revolutionary fathers.

It is therefore with both pleasure and pride that I greet for the first time, and under these most pleasing and inspiring circumstances so large and representative a gathering of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

As lineal descendants of the men and women who for the sake of political and religious liberty faced undismayed the dangers of the primeval forest and turned not back from the perils of an inhospitable shore and an unfriendly race, it is eminently meet that you have gathered in this now historic hall and add your voice to the general rejoicing on this natal day.

It is also fitting that this four-hundredth anniversary should be held midway between the mighty waters which encircle our continent on either side, and in this wondrous metropolis of the great northwest.

Could the illustrious "Genoese" have caught one prophetic glimpse of the rise and progress the people of many races have made in the land of his proudest ambition and fondest

hopes, his trials, sacrifices, privations and chains would all have been forgotten in the realization of the grand achievement.

To the great discoverer whose "genius and courage" opened the portals and placed the entering wedge by which the great gateway was thrown open through which our fathers passed into an inheritance in this fair and fertile land, we accord all honor.

However, as Daughters of the American Revolution we are bound by stronger ties to the brave men and heroic women who by their valor and patient endurance achieved American independence, and made possible for us these sheltered homes and all the grand possibilities which now lie within the reach of the women of this century. How firm their purpose and how faithful the performance historian and poet have vied to tell.

Just now a new interest has been awakened and middle-aged men and women no less than the lads and lassies are turning to mouldy tomes and neglected tombs to learn what deed of chivalry performed by a forgotten ancestor entitles them to honorable enrollment among the Sons or Daughters of the American Revolution.

It is well that in the mad rush of modern American life we can pause and ask from whom and whence came the mighty powers which have stirred the nations and have placed America in the foremost rank of the nations of the earth?

With reverence and with filial affection for those who long since have laid down their armor and who rest from their labors, we now again plight our troth to attain to the utmost the sacred and hallowed objects for which this Society was established.

With a new Liberty Bell soon to be sprung into existence by the magic touch of the fair hand of the mistress of the White House, and then to speed upon its mission of proclaiming liberty to the world—with the bright prospect of a continental hall or home—whether to be shared with the Sons or not I am not advised—and the still higher ambition of assisting in establishing a University of the United States in compliance

with Washington's farewell suggestion, the Daughters of the American Revolution have every incentive to earnest endeavor and I believe a few years will see the fullest realization of their aspiration.

May I add one thought in closing, in all that you undertake, in all that you do, "think of your forefathers; think of your posterity."



THE COLUMBIAN LIBERTY BELL.

Read at the Congress of Representative Women before the meeting of the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Chicago, May 19, 1893, by Miss Mary Desha.

MADAM PRESIDENT AND DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: I read last night in the Chicago evening papers that to be conspicuous in this Congress a woman should come without a badge. If you will notice your programs you will see that I am the only speaker without a title. That, according to the Chicago press, makes me the most conspicuous member on the program. But I have a title of which I am prouder than I would be of a coronet—that of being the first member of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution and one of the three who organized it.

In regard to the Liberty Bell, I will tell you all that I can in the short time allotted to me. I was appointed in February by the National Board of Management to represent the Daughters upon the Columbian Liberty Bell Committee, and was appointed by Mr. McDowell as vice-chairman of that committee. I prepared the circular which you have all received and to which you responded so promptly and generously. Almost before it was mailed the responses came pouring in. I have never seen anything like the enthusiasm and the gladness with which the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, the Sons of the Revolution and members of the Order of the Cincinnati responded to the call.

I have worked for the Liberty Bell because I believed it was time for freedom to go around the world, and recognized it as the very best missionary we could send, sounding forth liberty and peace to the oppressed of all nations. Then, too, it will ring out freedom for woman—political, social, educational and industrial—for while all honor should be done William O. McDonald, who by his energy, patriotism and untiring devotion has made a dream a reality; still the thought was sug-

gested by a woman, Mrs. Madge Morris Wagner, of San Diego, California, and most of the work has been done, and the money contributed or collected, by women. Mr. McDowell also raised the money to complete the pedestal of the Statue of Liberty in New York harbor, organized the Societies of the Sons and Daughters of the American Revolution, conceived and carried out the idea of placing a flag on the highest liberty-pole in the world, on the highest point on the New Jersey coast, Never-sink Highlands. Another reason why the Liberty Bell is dear to my heart is that it brings together the patriots of the North and South. Not with the spurious unity of the "Blue and the Gray," but laying aside both "Blue and Gray" and donning the "ragged regimentals of the Old Continentals," we forget all save that our fathers fought and our mothers worked and suffered to make our flag the symbol of all that makes life worth living, and that we are the inheritors of the blessings won by a common ancestry.

When the Federal soldier who fought to preserve the Union and the Confederate who fought for the Constitution bring their offerings, lay them down side by side, to be purged as by fire of all that was unworthy in either, and then fused into one, forming a part of a Bell that shall evermore ring out "Liberty, Peace and Love"—it is to me a type of this Union of ours—one and indivisible forever.

The last lesson that I would draw from the Liberty Bell is absolute equality in patriotic work. We have the offering of distinguished generals, relics of all the Presidents, from Washington down, mementoes of celebrated people and events since the early dawn of history—but the offering of the little negro bootblack who rushed in with "leven cents for that ar Bell," the gifts of the railroad employees, and the sewing girls of Chicago, are welcomed just as gladly and will sound just as musical as if they came from the high dignitaries of the land. We have been accused of forming ourselves into an aristocratic Society—it is true—but it is an aristocracy of *patriotic blood*. Our terms of admission require eligibility and respectability—social position has nothing to do with it—whosoever introduces that idea among us will go down and will be left stranded

when the wave of patriotism carries the genuine members on to greater achievements.

I cannot close without expressing my gratification that the Daughters of the American Revolution have wheeled into line with the representative women of the age. We have been spoken of as the most conservative women of the United States; it is true, we are conservative, but we number in our ranks some of the most progressive women of the day, and in matters like this, "a little leaven leavens the whole lump," the progressive women do not go backward, but the conservatives come forward. Having taken the first step I hope it will not be long before we are in the van-guard, thus proving ourselves worthy descendants of men who fought for seven long years to establish the principle—"taxation without representation is tyranny."



MRS. JOHN RISLEY PUTNAM,

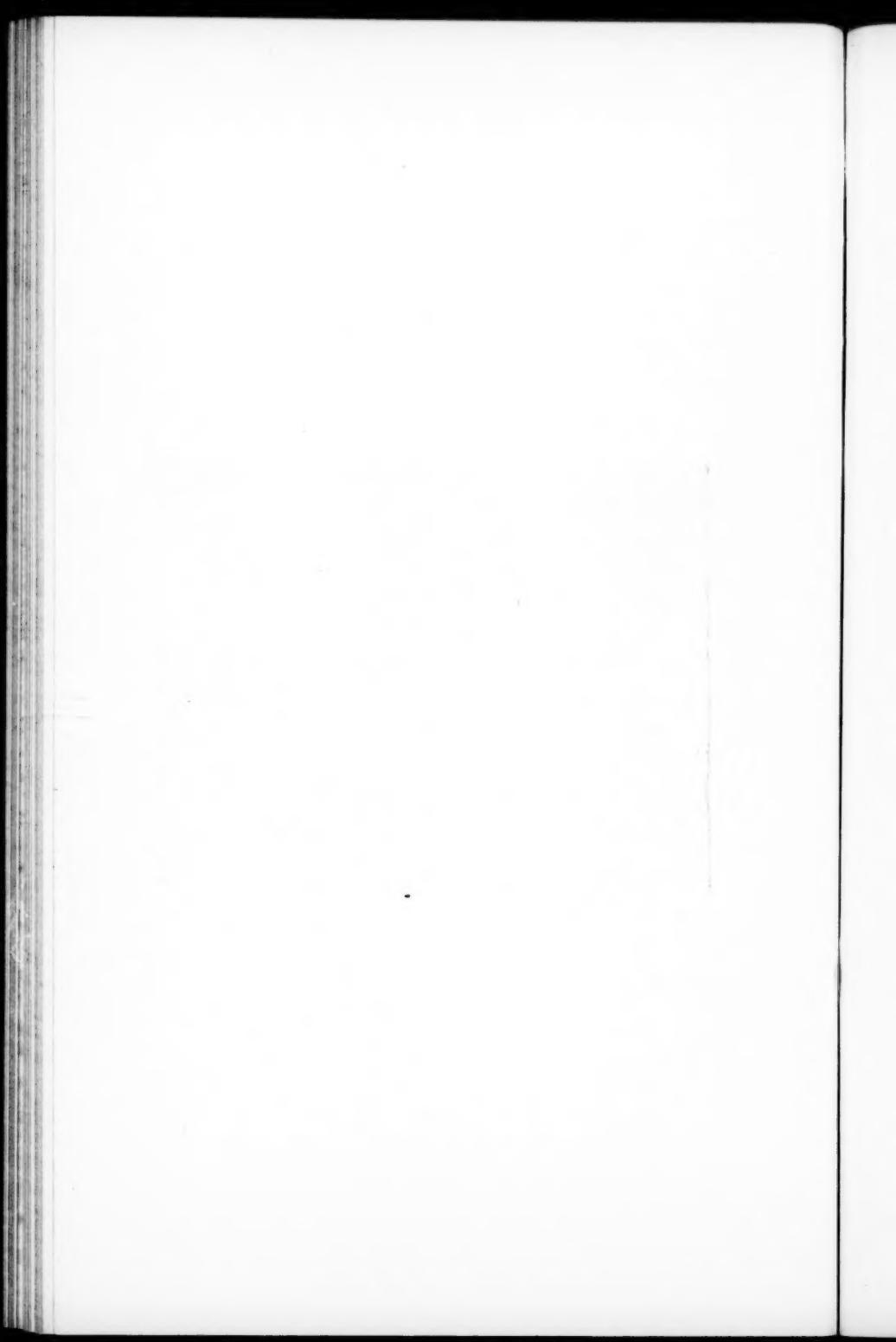
Vice-President-General Daughters of the American Revolution.

Mary Steiner Putnam was born in Ohio. Her life, until her marriage, was mainly spent in her father's country seat, Glen-dale, fifteen miles out of Cincinnati. Her father was one of the most prominent citizens of his State, being, as General W. T. Sherman expressed it, "a power among railroad men of the country." For many years he was president of the leading railroads of Ohio, in the days when they were controlled by men, not syndicates. Many of the most pleasant days of Mrs. Putnam's life were spent in journeying with him in his private car over his own roads or as guests of the railroad officials of other States. In this way she has seen our country under very favorable circumstances, lingering at will where the scenery was most beautiful or interest greatest,—from the buffalo hunting grounds of the far west with Generals Grant, Sherman and Sheridan (those noble dead), the guests of her father, to the everglades and orange groves of Florida.

Mrs. Putnam's mother was Mary Colegate Steiner, the daughter of Captain Henry Steiner, who served in the war of 1812, commanding Steiner's battery of artillery at the battle of North Point, near Baltimore. Captain Steiner was a close friend of President Andrew Jackson, who, en route to his second inauguration, stopped over in Fredericktown, Maryland, to visit his sick bed. Captain Steiner's great-grandfather was John Conrad Steiner, a clergyman of the Lutheran Church, distinguished for his piety and learning. He was the son of a Swiss Senator, and came to this country from Winterture, Switzerland. Captain Steiner's wife, Mrs. Putnam's grandmother, was Rachel Murray, daughter of Major Josephus Murray, who achieved distinction in the war of the Revolution, and whose home was at Reitertown, Md. Rachel Murray was the grand-daughter of Colonel Richard Colegate of the English army, who owned a part of what is now the city of Baltimore; this tract of land



THE HALL—PUTNAM PLACE



he left to his minor sons, Richard and John, whose guardian fraudulently sold it. Her grandmother, Rachel Murray Steiner, was told by Chief Justice Roger B. Taney, her husband's friend and legal advisor, that her claim upon the city of Baltimore was good, but owing to the change of government brought about by the war of the Revolution, she thought the result doubtful and refused to risk in litigation the handsome fortune left her by her husband. Captain Henry Steiner's mother was Marian Schley, the daughter of Thomas Schley, who was the founder of Fredericktown, Md.

The ancestry of Mrs. Putnam's father, Robert Myers Shoemaker (or Schumacher, as was the original, and is the correct spelling of the name), were the patentees of Herkimer county, New York. He was the son of Major Robert Schumacher, of the war of 1812, who was also a member of the State Legislature for two terms. Major Robert Schumacher was the son of Colonel Hoan Yost Schumacher of the war of the Revolution. Colonel Hoan Yost Schumacher's wife, her father's grandmother, was Gurtruyd Herkimer, a sister of Gen. Nicholas Herkimer, the hero of the battle of Oriskany. Her father's maternal grandfather was Judge Michael Myers, twice representative and once State Senator of New York, in addition to his position on the bench. Michael Myers was wounded in the leg in the battle of Johnstown. (See Benton's History of Herkimer county.)

Of Katharine Myers, wife of Judge Michael Myers, her great-grandmother, Benton's History of Herkimer County, page 173, says: "She was a grand-daughter of one of the patentees, and was a lady of rare personal beauty." "It has been remarked (continues Benton) that the female branch of this family at one or two degrees further removed from the original stock, has not lost the family pre-eminence of raising handsome children, both male and female." The families of Herkimer, Schumacher and Helmer, patentees of Herkimer county, her ancestors, were the most noted, as well as wealthy, of that county. The Schumacher, Herkimer and Myers homesteads, stately colonial mansions, stand to-day unaltered in Herkimer county.

Mrs. Putnam was asked for a sketch of her life, this is her brief reply :

"I have scarcely anything to say about it. It has been very simple and uneventful,—the life of any wife and mother in her own home,—such a quiet home as 'Putnam Place.'

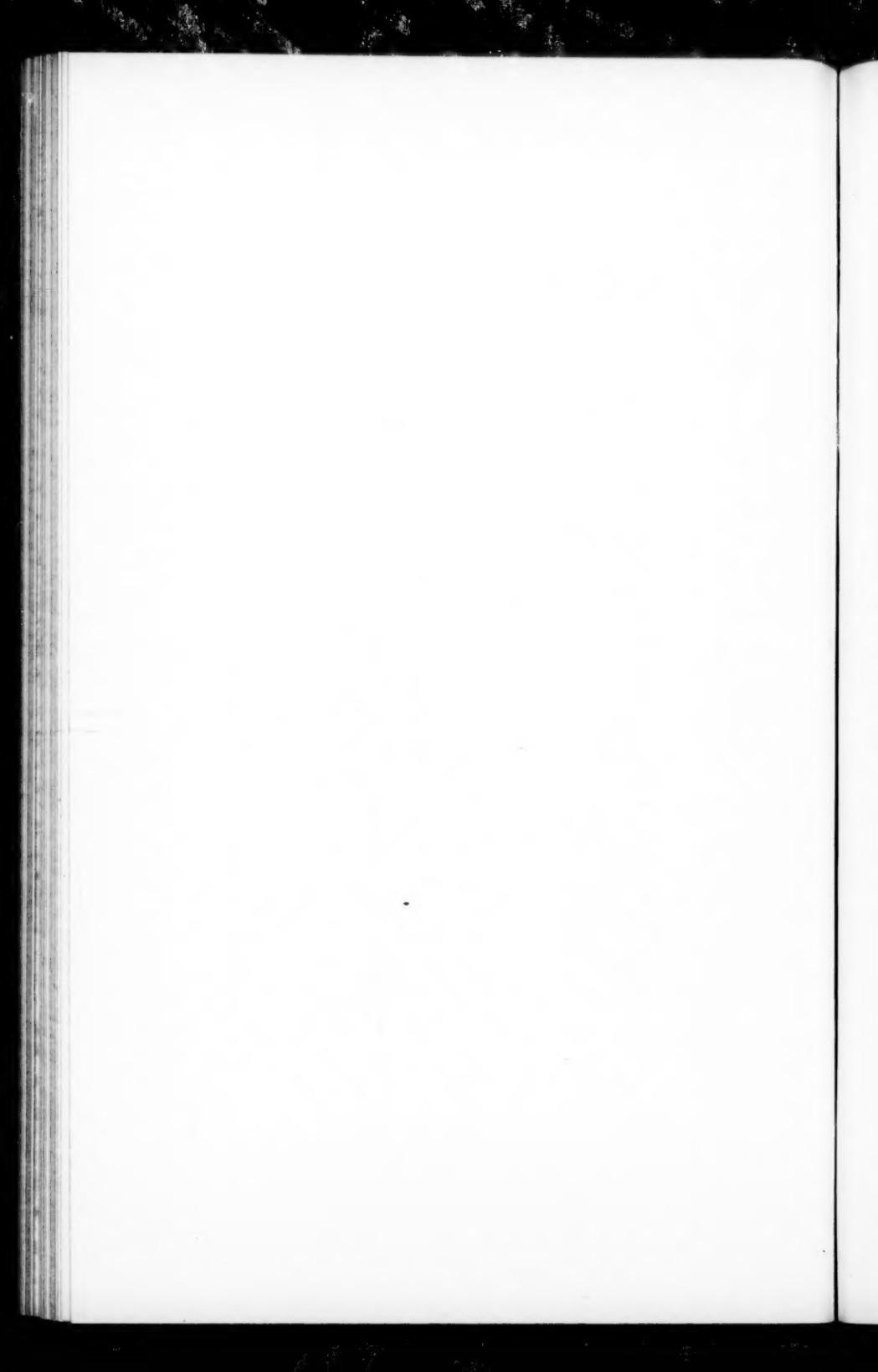
"I have cared little for what is known as 'Society.' After months at my father's sick bed, and since his death, you know I have spent much time in Europe, never mingling with the so-called American colonies of Paris and London. Most of the leading cathedral towns of England, and mediaeval and classical Europe have become familiar to me; from the midnight sun of Norway down through sunny France and rose-laden Touraine, on over the Stelvio and other Alpine passes, in lonely carriage tours, to historic Italy and thence on to the Orient. The Taj by moonlight in far away India and thence to the awful heights of the Himalayas. I have wandered as one who, bred in old libraries, a hereditary lover of books, and still more a lover of nature, only can wander. No one can appreciate the strange fascination and wonderful charm of life in the Orient from a mere description. During our tour in Egypt and the Orient it was my good fortune to receive distinguished attention from the commanding officers of the English army in those sections, and from many others whose names have since become household words, thus creating close relations with the old world. Following my last return came the burning of our home ! What it meant to us I doubt if any one can ever know. While we trust to make the new 'Putnam Place' as like it as possible the relics and treasures of the old have gone forever, nothing can ever take their place to us.

"As for the family at 'Putnam Place' you know that we have three sons, Robert Myers Schumacher, named for my father ; John Risley, named for Judge Putnam ; Israel, named for Gen. Israel Putnam, of the war of the American Revolution."

The home, the plural "us" so suggestive of husband and children, the reminiscences of travel and of friends ! What an epitome of woman's life ! So graphic and yet between the



IN THE LIBRARY—MRS. JUDGE PUTNAM.



lines how much of effort, of affection, of experience, are expressed that bring before us an American home.

Of this beautiful home, which in 1890 was totally destroyed by fire, we must say a word, for it was one of those ideal places in which the past and present mingle with a charm so rare in this country. It was one of the oldest residences in Saratoga county, and was left to Benjamin Risley Putnam, the father of Judge Putnam, by Gideon Putnam; it was architecturally of the old colonial style, very simple, with lofty columns across the front, but on the interior everything that art and wealth and taste could do to make a house at once beautiful and interesting had been expended. Each piece of furniture had its history—an ancient Norwegian chair was once a throne, an antique bed from one of the palaces of Demetigue, was six hundred years old, and there were innumerable valuable curios from India, China and Japan, selected in these countries by Mrs. Putnam; there were family portraits, and among them one of General Israel Putnam. The library was in books what the whole house was to an ordinary house. In it were rare books in profusion, and the selections of a life time; there were two distinct libraries, for Judge Putnam's law library, one of the finest in the country, was also in his home. Professor Shepherd, in his delightful volume about Saratoga, says:

"Putnam Place, the ancestral home, birthplace and residence of John Risley Putnam, of the Supreme Court of New York, is a Saratoga home of inexpressible charms. There are one hundred acres of it and every acre is indispensable to the sensation of contentment which the whole produces. It is a wonderfully beautiful spot, singularly combining many elements of beauty. It combines farm and village, landscape and mountain scenery, decoration and comfort, old-time elegance, and an air at the very threshold which suggests the grace of hospitality which perpetually reigns within. It is as unobtrusive as it is captivating. It reminds us of the English manor and recalls the homes of old England that have passed into history and poetry, and will always remain a model for all who believe in the saving power of domestic virtues. As you sit at the window and look out upon the hillside lawn, or the Adi-

rondack woods, or the clouds or their shadows on the ground you feel that here is a shelter for you when "horns and hounds pursue," or when old age comes on and you are compelled to "husband out life's taper at the close."

Young Israel Putnam, known to all the family friends from his infancy as the "General," was asked for a contribution to this record. He writes me:

"**MY DEAR MRS. WALWORTH:** I do not know whether you will find this of interest in your paper about my mother or not. Use if you see fit.

"Way back in the seventies my mother met at Old Rye Beach, N. H., Ralph Waldo Emerson. They spent a great deal of time together, sitting through long afternoons talking and looking out over the sea.

"Long afterwards Mr. Emerson stopped over in Saratoga with his daughter, coming directly to our home and asking for my mother, only to be told that she was abroad. He then called at my father's office to inquire where she was. As he was leaving the office, his daughter, Miss Ellen Emerson, lingering behind, walked up to my father and said, 'Mr. Putnam, I wish that you would say to your wife for me, that I do not think that she will ever know how much my father talks of that woman he met seven years ago.'

"Mr. Emerson asked my mother to come to see him in his own home, saying he would take her to see Whittier, Longfellow, and the rest. It is now one of the regrets of her life that she never went.

"In her tour around the world, after the burning of our home, my mother received a letter from Gordon Wordsworth, the grandson of the great English poet, William Wordsworth, in which he said, 'If you will only come to England for the summer we will have a cottage all ready for you here at Amble Side and see that everything is prepared and waiting, servants and all.'

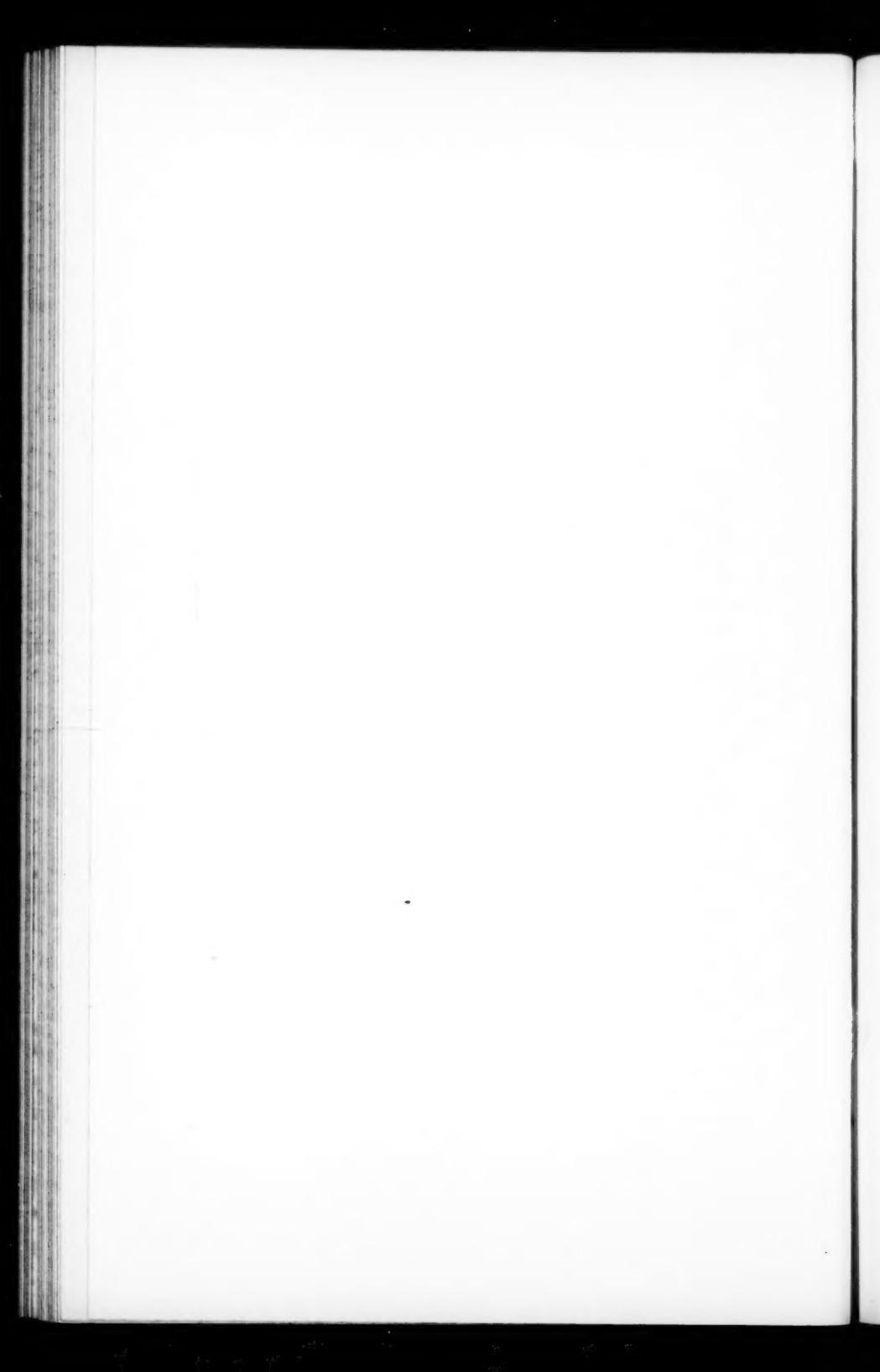
Very sincerely,

"**ISRAEL PUTNAM.**"

Mrs. Putnam is a charter member of the Daughters of the American Revolution and one of its most zealous officers, hav-



THE ANTIQUE BED—PUTNAM PLACE.



ing been from the first Vice-President-General representing the State of New York. Mrs. Benjamin Harrison was an early and long valued friend of Mrs. Putnam, and when the latter came to Washington in the interest of the National Society a warm welcome awaited her at the White House. State dinners and luncheons recalled the memory of other administrations when Mrs. Putnam had enjoyed the hospitalities of the Executive Mansion, but her tender friendship for Mrs. Harrison was of a personal character. It seemed, therefore, most fitting that she should preside over the National Committee having charge of the portrait which it is hoped will carry the memory of Mrs. Harrison and the Daughters of the American Revolution onward in the historical records of our country.

Closely as Mrs. Putnam is allied to New York, she has that breadth of view and gracious bearing which are characteristic of the cultivated northern woman, with a strain of southern blood. Her uncle, Dr. H. H. Steiner, of Augusta, Georgia, who died about a year ago, was one of the most remarkable men of his time. He was a distinguished army surgeon in the Seminole and Mexican wars, and many incidents of charity and daring are told of him; he was considered a ministering angel by the soldiers, and was the valued counsellor and friend of many noted men during his long life, and at his death it was said of him, "that no better epitaph could be written for a king, a statesman or a scholar than that which was fitting for him who was a perfect type of professional and personal manhood."

Thus the life of Mrs. Putnam, like that of many an American woman, loses nothing of its individuality while it shows a strong reflection of the noble men with whom she was born and bred and with whom she is in continual companionship. Happy the woman whose father and uncles, whose husband and brothers and sons are an honor to their race and their country.

E. H. W.



OFFICIAL.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE SECOND CONTINENAL CONGRESS

Of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, held at the Church of our Father, corner of Thirteenth and L streets, Washington, D. C., February 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1893.

THIRD DAY.

Friday, February 24, 1893.

Mrs. Cabell resumed the Chair.

The CHAIR : The regular order is called for, which is the election of a Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters. Nominations are in order.

Mrs. MATHER : I rise to a question of privilege; that all State and Chapter Regents who are entitled to vote, and the delegates from Chapters, be seated together, apart from those who are not entitled to vote.

Miss DESHA : That is not a question of privilege. It is a personal matter. She can ask a roll call of those entitled to vote.

The CHAIR : The question of privilege offered by Mrs. Mather seems to the Chair tenable. I am not informed that the call of the roll can be considered a question of privilege. The Chair does not feel able to state the latter point.

Miss DESHA : We want the voters to be together, of course; but I do not want it to go on record as a question of privilege.

The CHAIR: Do you appeal from the decision of the Chair?

Miss DESHA: If fifty order a roll call, it is legitimate.

The CHAIR: The question of privilege has been entertained by the Chair, unless appealed from by the Congress. If there is no appeal, the decision of the Chair stands, and it is the duty of the Chair to invite those ladies upon the floor who are not entitled to vote to separate themselves from those who are entitled to vote. Will the ladies kindly do that? Before proceeding, it appears to be the duty of the Chair to say that, in the opinion of the Chair, it is scarcely good parliamentary form for a number of ladies to remain standing for the purpose of obtaining the floor; therefore, the Chair requests all ladies to take seats. Lest there may be some charge of unfairness in the ruling of the Chair, I appeal to Mr. G. Brown Goode, who is in the audience, to give an opinion.

Mr. G. BROWN GOODE: While I do not consider myself an authority on parliamentary rulings, I am sure that no one is entitled to the floor until her name has been mentioned by the Chair.

Miss WASHINGTON: I nominate Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Mrs. ALEXANDER: I nominate the brave and noble pioneer in our Society, Mrs. Helen M. Boynton.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I nominate Mrs. Boynton, the present occupant of the office, who knows her business thoroughly.

Mrs. Alexander was also nominated.

Mrs. Walker nominated Mrs. Tittman, who immediately withdrew her name.

Mrs. CLARKE: These officers are elected for one year. The present Vice-President in charge of Organization—and we all recognize her ability—has held the position for one year and a half, and therefore has but six months more to serve. As we are electing for one year, it seems to me that she is out of the question.

Mrs. McLEAN: I am most happy to second the nomination of Mrs. Walworth as Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters. She has commended herself to the Congress in a charming and dignified personality by her clear pen, her able brain and eloquent tongue. As editor of the

Magazine, she would be in a particularly advantageous position to be in correspondence with every part of the United States wherever our Society is represented, and perhaps open new fields. She is of Kentucky descent; New York has been her adopted home for many years, and as she formerly lived in Illinois, her influence reaches North, West and South. All this, added to her ability, it seems to me would make her the ablest person to occupy this office. [Applause.]

Mrs. HAMLIN: It gives me great pleasure to recognize Mrs. Walworth's efforts in behalf of this Magazine. We all know her prestige, and ability as an editor; but I am sorry to say that it is impossible for one person to occupy two offices at the same time, and no one could fill her place on the Magazine.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I would like to state that Mrs. Boynton is a most capable woman, and has given her whole time to the labors of the office. Mrs. Walworth says* that she is rushed and very much overworked, and I have no doubt that it would be impossible for her to fill both positions under the circumstances.

Mrs. McCARTNEY: I wish to say that the reason Mrs. Walworth consented to the use of her name was because she was editor of the Magazine, and could in this way work out the plans of the Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters to promote the circulation and financial success of the Magazine.

Miss DESHA: I promised* my vote to Mrs. Walworth before I knew that Mrs. Boynton was eligible for re-election. I don't believe a more magnificent woman lives than Mrs. Boynton, and the position I am in to-day is just this:

" How happy could I be with either,
Were t'other dear charmer away."

* While it seemed to me unsuitable to speak one word in my own behalf when a vote was pending in the Congress; it is but simple justice to meet the two statements made above as they are now to be published; that of Mrs. Shields could only have been inferred from the freedom with which one friend writes to another in a private letter referring to some special time of hurry; that of Miss Desha was a voluntary statement on her part (made also in a private letter) that she would vote in a certain way, and was in no sense of the word what I would consider a promise.

E. H. WALWORTH.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I hold with Mrs. Shields, that it is impossible for one woman to perform the duties of Vice-President-General in charge of Organization of Chapters, and also conduct the Magazine. We must have a first-class Magazine, and Mrs. Walworth knows the business connected with that so well that I can see no reason for putting her in a new office. At any rate, Mrs. Boynton is eligible for the next six months, at the end of which time the Board of Management can fill the vacancy.

Mrs. HAMLIN: I think that while the point may be raised that there is no such recognized office in the Constitution as "Vice-President-General in charge of the Magazine," at the same time it is true as to fact, and that two offices would be filled by the same person. As has been said, there is a good deal of work belonging to both positions, but that depends upon the lady herself whether she is equal to do it or not. My objection, if it is an objection, is simply that we cannot spare the lady from the Magazine. And I do not believe that it is wise for any one person to hold too many offices, and consequently have too much power. That is the only reason that I should vote otherwise than for Mrs. Walworth. I think the power should be distributed.

Mrs. McCARTNEY: Do not all communications go to the Magazine at last? If Mrs. Walworth is in charge of Organization, would not the communications go directly to her, and that trouble be spared the Board, and she would come in nearer relations with the Chapters through the Magazine?

Mrs. ALEXANDER: Before the nominations are closed, I would like to withdraw my name.

A DELEGATE: I move that nominations be closed.

The motion was agreed to.

On motion of Mrs. Lockwood, it was agreed that as the roll was called each lady voting should bring her ballot and deposit it in a basket at the teller's desk.

Mrs. SHIELDS called the roll, and the ladies voted in the manner decided upon.

The CHAIR: The tellers report as follows: Whole number of votes cast 91; necessary to a choice 46; Mrs. Helen M. Boyn-

ton 52 votes; Mrs. Ellen H. Walworth 39 votes: Mrs. Boynton is therefore elected to the office of Vice-President-General in charge of the Organization of Chapters.

On motion of Mrs. Avery, seconded by Mrs. Walker, the election of Mrs. Boynton was made unanimous. [Applause.]

The CHAIR: Nominations are now in order for eight Vice-Presidents-General.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Madam President, I nominate for Vice-President-General Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee, daughter of our lamented President-General.

Mrs. OSBORNE: I rise to nominate Mrs. Nevins.

Mrs. ROUNSAVILLE: I second Mrs. Nevins' nomination.

Mrs. ALEXANDER: I nominate Mrs. Shields.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I love the ladies very much. I absolutely refuse to take any office in the gift of the Daughters of the American Revolution. Now, I nominate Mrs. Alexander.

Mrs. KNIGHT: Madam President, I ask to have New England recognized, and I nominate Mrs. Wilbour.

Mrs. WALKER: I nominate Mrs. Tittman.

Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Lee, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Buckner, Mrs. Moran, Mrs. Powell, Mrs. Osborne, and Mrs. Pryor were also nominated.

On motion, nominations were closed.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Madam President, I desire to withdraw my name.

The CHAIR: The Chair announces that no further business will proceed until the ladies take their seats.

Mrs. WALWORTH: Ladies of the Congress, you heard my nomination of Mrs. Mary Harrison McKee as Vice-President-General. I now move, if it is not out of order, that the Secretary be instructed to cast the ballot for her election.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and Mrs. McKee was elected Vice-President-General.

Mrs. HOGG: I move that the Secretary cast the vote for Mrs. Ellen Hardin Walworth.

Mrs. HAMLIN: I second that motion.

The motion was agreed to, and Mrs. Walworth was elected Vice-President-General. [Applause.]

Miss KNIGHT: I would like to make the same motion for my candidate, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, of Rhode Island. You all know her name and services. I offer her resignation as Honorary Regent, in order that she may be eligible to this office.

The motion was agreed to, and Mrs. Wilbour was elected Vice-President-General.

Mrs. MCLEAN: I ask that the nominations be re-opened to give New York a representative in substituting a name for one that necessarily had to be withdrawn.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD moved that New York be given this privilege.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. CROSSMAN: I nominate Mrs. John R. Putnam in place of Mrs. Sarah A. Pryor.

Mrs. SHIELDS: I move that the same privilege be given Illinois.

The motion was agreed to.

Mrs. SHIELD: I nominate Mrs. William Fair Brown.

On motion, nominations were closed.

The CHAIR: The Secretary will now call the roll, and the ladies will bring forward their votes for the five Vice-Presidents-Generals remaining to be elected.

Mrs. SHIPPEN (while the tellers were counting the ballots): I move that we take a recess of three-quarters of an hour for slight refreshments.

The motion was agreed to.

AFTER RECESS.

The CHAIR: The Congress will come to order. The tellers report that there are ninety persons voting. For the five candidates the total number of votes is 445; number of votes necessary to elect, forty-six. Mrs. O. H. Tittman has received fifty; Mrs. John R. Putnam, forty-nine; the other candidates have received below that number, and only the two ladies named are elected. Ballots will be distributed for another vote.

The next ballot resulted in the election of Mrs. Albert Cox, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Lucy Preston Beale.

The CHAIR : Nomination are now in order for the office of Recording Secretary.

Miss Eugenia Washington and Mrs. Barclay were nominated.
The vote was taken.

The CHAIR : The tellers report that Miss Washington has received sixty-eight votes ; Mrs. Barclay, twenty.

Mrs. SHIELDS : I move that Miss Washington's election be made unanimous.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR : Nominations are now in order for Corresponding Secretary-General.

Mrs. LYONS : I nominate Mrs. Howard Clarke.

Mrs. McDonald, Mrs. Devereux, Miss Richards, Mrs. St. Clair and Miss Dorsey were also nominated.

All the names but Mrs. Clarke and Mrs. Devereux were withdrawn.

The CHAIR : The tellers report that Mrs. Clark has received 64 votes, Mrs. Devereux 22. Mrs. Clarke is elected Corresponding Secretary-General.

Miss DESHA : I move that the names of the Vice-Presidents-General be put upon the Constitution in the order in which they were elected.

The motion was agreed to.

The CHAIR : Nominations are in order for Treasurer-General.

Mrs. TITTMAN : I have the honor to nominate Mrs. Marguerite Dickins.

Mrs. WALKER : I second it.

On motion of Mrs. Walker, seconded by Miss Dorsey, the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote for Mrs. Dickins.

Mrs. Dickins was elected Treasurer-General.

The CHAIR : Nominations are in order for Registrars-General.

Mrs. HOWARD CLARKE : I nominate Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith.

Miss DESHA : I nominate Miss Hetzel.

Miss DORSEY : I nominate Miss Noble Jones.

A DELEGATE : I nominate Mrs. Brackett, if the two positions are to be voted for at the same time.

The CHAIR : It would save time to vote for both of these officers at once. The positions are identical in duties. There are four names in nomination, and the ladies can put the two they prefer upon their ballots.

(The vote was taken.)

The CHAIR : The tellers report: Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith has received 80 votes; Miss Noble Jones has received 47; therefore both these ladies are elected Registrars-General.

The CHAIR : Nominations are now in order for Historian General.

Mrs. BALLINGER : I nominate Mrs. Green, of Culpeper, Va.

Mrs. LOCKWOOD : I nominate Mrs. Henry Blount.

Mrs. REDDING : I nominate Mrs. McDowell.

On motion, nominations were closed, (and the vote was taken).

The CHAIR : The tellers report Mrs. Henry Blount has received 72 votes; therefore she is elected Historian-General.

The CHAIR : Nominations are now in order for the office of Surgeon-General.

Mrs. WALWORTH : I nominate Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood.

Mrs. HAMILTON : I move that the Secretary be instructed to cast the vote for Mrs. Lockwood.

The motion was unanimously agreed to, and Mrs. Lockwood was elected Surgeon-General. [Applause.]

The CHAIR : The office to be voted for next, ladies, is Chaplain-General. Nominations are in order.

Miss FORSYTHE : I would make the motion that the Congress take no action in regard to the election of a Chaplain-General at this time. I suppose it is the proper thing that the Chaplain-General should be a part of the National Board, and should be able to meet with the Board when they meet in Washington, and it is therefore necessary that she reside in Washington. I believe Mrs. Hamlin has served most acceptably, and as the ladies seem to have no acceptable person in mind, I merely make the motion that action be suspended, and that Mrs. Hamlin continue to serve.

Mrs. HAMLIN: I am much obliged to the ladies, and I think it is said in all sincerity. But I feel like the old Scotch minister, Dr. Halley, who prayed in the Assembly at Albany, and who asked his brother minister to act for him one day, as he was "all prayed oot." Being somewhat in that condition, I wish you would relieve me.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I nominate Mrs. Bullock as Chaplain-General.

The CHAIR: There is a motion before the house that has precedence over Mrs. Walworth's motion.

Miss FORSYTHE: I wish the ladies to understand that I did not mean this as a precedent. I only made the motion in regard to Mrs. Hamlin because I understood that at the present time no eligible person has been found who is willing to fill this position.

Mrs. BALLINGER: Must this officer be a clergyman's wife? Why not have a lady read a suitable prayer from the Episcopal service?

Mrs. HOGG: May I ask that this motion be given to us again?

Miss FORSYTHE: I simply suggested that as there seemed to be no one at the present time willing, ready and eligible, that the Congress should leave this matter for future action on the part of the National Board of Management.

On a rising vote, the President declared the motion agreed to.

The CHAIR: Our National officers are now elected. We will proceed to the election of State Regents. State Regents are elected on the floor by the Delegates.

(After an interval). The CHAIR: The business before Congress is the announcement by the State delegations of the election of State Regents as the roll is called.

The Secretary called the roll and the following States responded.

Mrs. SHIELDS: California.

Mrs. CRUX: On behalf of the Sequoia Chapter Regent of California, Mrs. Mary E. Alvord, I tender her resignation; and on behalf of Sequoia Chapter I nominate Mrs. Mary E. Alvord as State Regent.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Connecticut. Mrs. deB. R. Keim.
Mrs. SHIELDS: District of Columbia. Mrs. T. H. Alexander.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Georgia. Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan. Miss Julia McKinley, honorary State Regent.

Mrs. SHIELDS: Indiana. (No response.)
Mrs. SHIELDS: Illinois. Mrs. Samuel H. Kerfoot.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Kansas. (No response.)
Mrs. SHIELDS: Kentucky. Mrs. Henry L. Pope.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Maryland. Mrs. A. Leo Knott.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Massachusetts. Mrs. Roger Wolcott.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Michigan. (No response.)
Mrs. SHIELDS: Missouri. (No response.)
Mrs. SHIELDS: New Jersey. Mrs. W. W. Shippen.
Mrs. SHIELDS: New Hampshire. (No response.)
Mrs. SHIELDS: New York. Miss Louise McAllister.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Ohio. Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Pennsylvania. Mrs. Julia K. Hogg.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Rhode Island. Miss Amelia S. Knight.
Mrs. SHIELDS: South Carolina. Mrs. J. E. Bacon.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Virginia. Mrs. William Wirt Henry.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Vermont. Mrs. J. Burdette.
Mrs. SHIELDS: Wisconsin. Mrs. James S. Peck.

Mrs. LYONS: On behalf of the Virginia delegation, I have the honor to move that the present Congress return its hearty thanks to the officers who have served so faithfully during the past year—some of them two years.

Mrs. WALWORTH: I hope the ladies do not think that this session ends this Congress. I move that we meet to-morrow at half-past ten o'clock.

Mrs. LYONS: As I understand it, the meeting to-morrow is to discuss the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Miss DESHA: Why should we not adjourn to an earlier hour? The discussion will take some time.

Mrs. BALLINGER: I offer an amendment making the time half-past nine.

Mrs. MCLEAN: May I ask a question of privilege. The delegate from Virginia, Mrs. Lyons, having offered a resolution

of thanks, it seems hardly courtesy for even a motion to adjourn to come in ahead of it.

The CHAIR : I believe a motion to adjourn takes precedence over all other motions. It has been moved that when we adjourn to-day it be until to-morrow morning at half-past nine, when we will continue the business of this Congress. A session at half-past seven this evening, as set forth in the program, is for the reading of papers. There will be a meeting of the Board of Management at half-past seven in the adjoining parlors.

The Congress, at five o'clock and forty-five minutes, took a recess.



PROCEEDINGS OF THE BOARD OF MANAGEMENT.

April 1st, 1893.

An adjourned meeting of the Board was held in the room of the Society, April 1st, at ten o'clock a. m. Present, Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Beale, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Dickens, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Keim, Miss Dorsey and Mrs. Boynton. Prayer was offered by the Chaplain. The minutes of March 7th, March 20th, and March 24th were read. It was moved that they be accepted and entered upon the book. Carried.

A general statement was made by the Treasurer-General, which, on motion, was received.

It was then moved by Mrs. Hogg, that monthly statements be made by the Treasurer, and her accounts be audited yearly, prior to the Congress. Carried.

The Treasurer moved that Howe's scale be purchased for office use. Amended by Mrs. Smith that choice in the purchase be left to the Treasurer. The vote was taken on the amendment, followed by a vote on the motion. Both votes in the affirmative.

The Registrars read the names of forty-four ladies, whose papers were accepted, and the Secretary was instructed to cast the vote for their election.

The names of Mrs. Maria Devereux, for Honorary Regent of the District, Mrs. Hiram Cliff Denison, Chapter Regent of Mystic, Connecticut, and Mrs. Theodore C. Turner, Chapter Regent of Cooperstown, New York, were presented and confirmed.

A partial report of the Magazine Committee was read by the chairman, and, on motion, accepted.

Mrs. Walworth had tendered her resignation as a member of this committee, which was accepted.

The report of the Printing Committee was read by the chairman, and, on motion, accepted.

The report of the Building Committee, received by letter from its chairman, who was not present, was read and accepted.

The report of the Executive Committee on Representation at the World's Fair was read by the chairman, and, on motion, accepted.

A motion was made that the President presiding call together the resident members of the Board and the Committee on Representation at the World's Fair proposed by the President-General, to act as a sub-committee for arranging accommodations for all District members of the Society who should attend the meeting of May 19th. Lost.

A letter from the State Regent of New Jersey relative to commissions of Chapter Regents was referred to the Executive Committee of the Board.

The Corresponding Secretary *pro tem*, read her report, which on motion, was accepted.

A letter was read from Mrs. Leland Stanford, accepting the position of Honorary Vice-President-General.

The Circular Committee on Recommendations then presented its report. Recommendations were discussed and voted upon separately.

First. Alteration in paragraph relating to fees and dues.

Second. Setting in italics the words subject to the approval of the Board of Management.

Third. Change of the time of election of Chapter officers.

Fourth. Retaining paragraph seven, as in circular.

Fifth. Wording paragraph relating to time of election of delegates in clearer form.

Sixth. Inserting a note regarding money orders. All accepted.

It was then moved that the circular as amended be put into the hands of the Printing Committee, and that three thousand copies be ordered. Carried.

The Corresponding Secretary *pro tem*, read a letter announcing the death of Mrs. Mary E. C. Cox, of Virginia.

A motion was made and carried, that resolutions of sympathy be sent to her family.

After a short discussion on the finances of Society, it was moved that the Finance Committee be requested to make a complete statement for the year 1892, including January and February of 1893, of all bills whatsoever, and report to the Board. The motion carried.

The Sub-Committee on Relics reported that the box of China had been opened and found to be in perfect condition, also that Mr. G. Brown Goode had kindly consented to make a place for its safe keeping in the National Museum.

Mrs. Walworth moved that the report be accepted and the Committee empowered to act, thanking Mr. Goode for his courtesy. The motion carried.

The State Regent of Pennsylvania presented two amendments to the eligibility clause of the Constitution to be voted upon at the next meeting of the Board.

It was moved by Mrs. Walworth that such meeting be called for Wednesday, April 12, at 3.30 p. m., and the subject for discussion given in the notification. Motion carried.

On motion of Mrs. Dickens, all copies of by-laws of Chapters were put into the hands of the Executive Committee for consideration, said committee to report to the Board.

Mrs. Beale offered her resignation as member of Executive Committee, prolonged absence from the city preventing active service. Accepted.

Miss Eugenia Washington was elected to fill the place.

Moved by Mrs. Walworth that the vote on the circular be reconsidered and a clause inserted requiring that duplicate applications be sent to Washington for signature of officers. Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

April 12, 1893.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met, April 12, at 3.30 p. m., to take action on the proposed amendment to the Constitution.

Present—Mrs. Cabell, presiding, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Heth, Mrs.

Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Dickins, Mrs. Boynton, Miss Dorsey, Miss Eugenia Washington.

The minutes of the last meeting were read and approved. The State Regent of Pennsylvania then read the proposed amendments, as follows :

WHEREAS, At the Second Continental Congress of the D. A. R., held in Washington, D. C., February 22, 23, 24 and 25, 1893, the following resolution was carried by a vote of fifty-five (55) to eighteen (18), that this Congress express by vote whether or not it favors the elimination from the Constitution of D. A. R. National Society the phrase, "Mother of a Patriot," and whether or not this Congress recommends to the National Board of the Society that the phrase be eliminated; and

1st. *Whereas*, The word ancestor in its generic sense means man or woman from whom descended; and the eligibility clause, Article III, Section I, in the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution, by its phraseology, refutes all female descendants except the mothers of patriots; therefore,

Resolved, That Section I, Article III, of the Constitution be changed to read as follows :

SECTION I. Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from a man or woman, who with unfailing loyalty, rendered material aid to the cause of Independence; from a recognized patriot, a soldier or sailor or a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States or of the United Colonies or States; provided that the applicant be acceptable to the Society.

2d. *And whereas*, The word application in Section II, Article III, might produce confusion, inasmuch as the application may be unobjectionable while the applicant may not be satisfactory; therefore,

Resolved, That Section II, Article III, be changed to read as follows :

SECTION II. Every applicant for membership must be indorsed by at least one member of the National Society, and her

application shall then be submitted to the Registrars-General, who shall report on the question of eligibility to the General Board of Management, when the question of admission shall be voted upon by the Board by ballot, and if a majority of said Board approve such application, the applicant, after payment of the initiation fee shall be enrolled as a member of the National Society.

(Signed)

JULIA K. HOGG,
Regent D. A. R., State of Pennsylvania.

A letter followed from the State Regent of Virginia endorsing the same. General discussion followed. Mrs. Boynton stated that as some members of the Board could not recommend the amendment, although desiring that it be presented and acted upon at the next Congress, they request the privilege of making a motion to that effect, as it could not interfere with the proposed motion in regard to the amendment. This privilege was refused.

It was then moved that the amendment be recommended to the Congress of 1894. Mrs. Blount stated that by a slight change in the wording it might be possible for the Board to vote unanimously in its favor; said change being to strike out the words "material aid," and insert "loyal service," thus covering the home work and influence of patriotic women.* The State Regent of Pennsylvania declined to accept the amendment. Mrs. Lockwood then asked the State Regent of Pennsylvania whether family letters would be accepted as proof, who in reply stated that they would, if proper affidavits were attached. The vote on the original motion was then taken. Those in the affirmative were: Mrs. Hogg, Mrs. Shippen, Mrs. Wilbour, Mrs. Tittmann, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Heth, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Lockwood, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. Walworth, Mrs. Dickins, Miss Dorsey and Miss Eugenia Washington. In the negative, Mrs. Knott, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Barclay and Mrs. Boynton.

Mrs. Hogg then moved that the action of the Board be spread upon the minutes of the Society and a copy of the

* See address in favor of this change.

amendment sent to the Regent and Secretary of every Chapter, and to each State Regent, at least thirty days prior to the meeting of the Continental Congress of 1894, in accordance with Article IX of the Constitution. Carried.

The State Regent of Maryland asked for information relative to the representation of the Society in Chicago on the 19th of May. Mrs. Cabell, as chairman of the Executive Committee, with Mrs. Tittmann in the chair, gave an informal report, stating that owing to the fact of the Sons having a meeting in Chicago on the 17th of June, some confusion had arisen, and a question as to whether it would not be well to relinquish the date in May, in order to meet with the Sons. After some discussion, it was moved by Mrs. Lockwood that no change be made, and arrangements already commenced be carried out. Motion carried.

Discussion followed on the subjects to be presented and the choice of speakers. Mrs. Cabell called attention to the fact that it was the duty of every member of the Board to earnestly co-operate with the committee in the endeavor to make the occasion a success.

A motion was then offered by Mrs. Cabell—Mrs. Tittmann in the chair—that the Corresponding Secretary communicate with Mrs. Rachel Avery informing her that we accept Hall No. 8 for May 19th. Carried.

After short discussion as to the advisability of a circular-letter to each member of the Society, it was moved that it be sent. Carried.

Mrs. Walworth was requested to publish this letter in the Magazine, also the letters to the State and Chapter Regents on this subject.

The Treasurer made a statement covering the dates February 24th and May 11th, which was accepted.

The Registrars reported fifty-eight ladies eligible to membership, Recording Secretary casting the ballot.

Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith presented a report on the certificates, which was accepted, and a motion made that the plan proposed for engrossing them be given a trial for one month.

Moved by Mrs. Walworth that certificates on hand signed by last year's officers be sent out. Carried.

A vote of thanks was taken for the gift of Mrs. Barclay, Vice-President, of a rare book of pension rolls of private soldiers.

It was announced that the Sons of the American Revolution of Baltimore, Maryland, had presented their Year Book to the Society—that General Bradley T. Johnson would present a copy of Revolutionary Record of Maryland, and Mr. Hightman a copy of Officers in the Revolution.

Mrs. Walworth moved that the present Registrars with the Registrars of the last year prepare for the Congress in Chicago a paper on the sources of record verification.

The following Regents were confirmed and commissioned:

Mrs. Mildred S. Mathes, State Regent for Tennessee; Mrs. Virginia K. Maddox, State Regent for California; Mrs. Agnes L. Peck, Honorary Regent for Vermont; Mrs. Clara A. Cooley, Chapter Regent, Dubuque, Iowa; Miss Helen G. Johnson, Chapter Regent, Lycoming County, Pennsylvania; Mrs. Clark Waring, Chapter Regent, Columbia, South Carolina; Mrs. E. B. Munro, Chapter Regent, Union, South Carolina; Mrs. E. H. Wright, Honorary Regent, New Jersey; Mrs. Joseph H. Revere, Honorary Regent, New Jersey.

The report of the Building Committee was presented and accepted, but on account of the lateness of the hour it was moved that action be deferred till next meeting of the Board.

The Board then adjourned.

April 24, 1893.

Pursuant to call, the Board of Management met at 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, at ten-thirty o'clock a. m. Present—Mrs. Cabell, presiding ; Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Alexander, Mrs. Neth, Mrs. Bacon, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Blount, Mrs. MacDonald, and Mrs. Boynton.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and accepted.

On motion, the regular order of business was set aside, and

the report of the Finance Committee presented, said report giving expenditures for 1892, and moneys in the treasury for 1893. It was moved that the report be accepted. Carried.

The report of the House Committee was then taken up, and the plan submitted by the Joint Committee of Daughters and Sons of the American Revolution discussed. One or two points being differently interpreted, it was moved that action be deferred until the next meeting of the Board, and that special notice be given of the object. Carried.

The report of the Magazine Committee was next called for. The chairman stated that only a partial report could be given, as a portion of the papers were in the hands of the editor, who had been requested to send them to the committee, but sufficient time had not elapsed in which they could be received. It was decided to wait for a full report.

The chairman of the Executive Committee on Representation in Chicago on May 19 read the report of the meeting of April 22d, which was accepted, and authorization given for printing programmes, one thousand in number, to be sent to the General Committee on or before May 15.

A letter from the President-General was read expressing great interest in the May meeting, and hope for its success.

It was moved that a special letter, on satin sheet, stamped with insignia in silver, be sent to the President-General, inviting her to preside, and a committee of Mrs. Cabell, Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Alexander have the matter in charge. Carried.

The Report of the Executive Committee of the Board was read and accepted.

The Corresponding Secretary *pro tem.* was authorized to write to the Chapter Regents requesting copies of by-laws of Chapters, either in manuscript or print. The Corresponding Secretary *pro tem.* read her report, which was accepted with general satisfaction.

The Registrars reported the names of thirty-four ladies as eligible to membership. Accepted by ballot.

The resignation from the Society of Eleanor S. Griffith having been presented, it was moved that it be accepted. Motion carried.

The names of the following ladies were announced as newly-appointed Regents, and their confirmation requested.

Mrs. Robert Nott, Davenport, Iowa, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. William Lindsay, Frankfort, Kentucky, Honorary State Regent.

Mrs. J. B. Buchanan, Grenada, Mississippi, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Angus Cameron, La Crosse, Wisconsin, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Benjamin A. Fessenden, Highland Park, Illinois, Chapter Regent.

Mrs. Henry S. Mygatt, New Milford, Connecticut, Chapter Regent.

On motion, a vote of thanks was sent to the New York Chapter for the invitation to a celebration in that city on the 19th of April, with explanation that the card had been incorrectly addressed and not received until the morning of the 24th.

It was then moved that hereafter the regular meetings of the Board be held on the first Thursday of each month. Carried.

The Board then adjourned.

May 4, 1893.

The Board of Management met at 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, at 4 p. m. Present, Mrs. Cabell, presiding, Mrs. Smith, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. Breckenridge, Mrs. Geer, Mrs. Bullock, Mrs. Brackett, Mrs. Barclay, Mrs. Alexander, Miss Dorsey, Miss Eugenia Washington.

Prayer was offered by the Chaplain-General.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read and corrected by the introduction of a motion by Mrs. Alexander to eliminate the instructions to the Committee to have a white satin invitation, and insert, "The style of invitation for Mrs. Stevenson be left to the Committee."

On motion, the regular order of business was suspended, in order to consider the report of the Building Committee. After some discussion relative to the best plan of disposing of the stock, Mrs. Breckenridge moved that the report of the Committee and Plan of Administration be adopted and published in the next number of the Magazine. Motion carried.

On motion of Mrs. Barclay, the vote was reconsidered.

Mrs. Smith then offered the following resolution :

Resolved, That a special meeting of the Board of Management be called for the 12th inst., for the consideration of the plan proposed for the erection of a memorial hall, and that a circular setting forth the proposed plan be enclosed with each notice of the meeting. The resolution was accepted.

The Registrars reported forty-one ladies as eligible for membership, the Recording Secretary casting the ballot.

The report of the Editor of the Magazine for the month of April was submitted to the Board.

Upon motion of Mrs. Barclay, the report of the Magazine was accepted.

Mrs. Barclay, chairman of the Committee on the Magazine, made a report, which upon motion was accepted.

At the suggestion of a member of the Board, a motion was made by Mrs. Breckenridge, relative to certain instructions given the Committee on Magazine. Carried.

The President-General presiding, having received a letter from Mrs. Moran on special business, it was moved by Mrs. Brackett that the letter be read to the Board, and its answer postponed until fuller information be received in regard to its contents. Motion carried.

The Recording Secretary presented to the Board the bill of Miss Taylor for Register book of members. It was moved that the Corresponding Secretary *pro tem.* be requested to write to Miss Desha, relative to the matter, as she made the business arrangement with Miss Taylor, and at her earliest convenience communicate with the Board. Motion carried.

The following name was announced as Honorary State Regent of Georgia :

Miss Junior McKinley, of Atlanta, Ga.

The Board then adjourned.

REPORT OF MRS. CABELL,

As the Representative of the Daughters of the American Revolution at the Congress of Representative Women in Chicago, May, 1893.

LADIES OF THE NATIONAL BOARD OF MANAGEMENT: Upon my arrival in Chicago, Friday, May 12th, I went at the first possible moment, Saturday morning, and reported my presence as representative of the National Society Daughters of the American Revolution to Mrs. May Wright Sewall and Mrs. Rachel Foster Avery. I then called at the Art Institute and registered, giving my address at its post office and bureau of information, in the event that ladies might desire to see me in regard to the approaching Congress, and then examined room VIII, which had been allotted to us. I also notified Mrs. Henry M. Shepard, Regent of the Chicago Chapter, of my arrival.

It is needless to say that I was received by all persons with whom the business of the Society brought me into contact with marked consideration and courtesy. In pursuance of an arrangement made by Mrs. Shepard, I met Mrs. F. S. Smith, Registrar of the Chicago Chapter, and Mrs. Mary S. Lockwood, of the National Board, and conferred with these ladies, including Mrs. Shepard, in regard to the arrangements to be made for the Congress of the 19th instant.

In view of the great rush of business devolving upon all active women in Chicago, during the week devoted to the World's Congress of Representative Women and of my own want of familiarity with the people and methods of the place, and of my absolute want of information as to the probable attendance of the National Board or of the National Society from Washington and elsewhere, and feeling that the ladies of the Chicago Chapter, with the prompt energy characterizing them, had already taken steps for the success of the Congress, and were willing to do whatever was necessary, I requested Mrs. Smith and Mrs. Shepard to assume on behalf of the Chapter the entire responsibility of arrangements for the Congress.

Most beautifully and generously was my suggestion responded to. On Friday morning, at ten o'clock, the hall was in perfect order, finely decorated with flags and gorgeous carnations breathing their delicious fragrance, the welcome which was graciously offered by every lady appointed to meet us. Badges were provided; also tickets of entrance; a book for registration; large cards printed with the national anthems; in short, every thing was done that could in any way confer eclat upon the assembly.

Mrs. Kerfort, State Regent for Illinois and Mrs. Shepard, Chapter Regent for Chicago, called for the President-General, Mrs. Stevenson, and the President-Presiding, Mrs. Cabell, and brought them in a carriage to the hall, where they were presented to the Congress.

In the absence of the Secretaries of the National Society, Mrs. William Hayes Brown, of Chicago, occupied the position of Secretary of the Congress. Her minutes appended* give the proceedings of that body.

The interval between the morning and evening sessions was delightfully filled by a reception given by Mrs. Potter Palmer and the Board of Lady Managers to the World's Congress of Representative Women, including by name, as a special compliment, the Daughters of the American Revolution. This brilliant gathering of remarkable and representative women in the spacious hall of the Woman's Building was deemed, I believe, the culmination of the labors and successes of the Board of Lady Managers and its illustrious and able President.

It would be impossible, ladies of the Board of Management, for your chairman to express too earnestly or too cordially the appreciation of the courtesies extended to the Congress of the Society by our magnificent Chicago Chapter. Her personal thanks have been already tendered, but she begs to be included in the expression of approbation and appreciation which will be sent by this Board.

The Society has indeed reason to be proud of its Chicago Chapter. It is evident that in the light of the enthusiasm of this body, and under the management of the new Regent of

*These minutes will appear in the July Magazine.

Illinois, a lady whose personal and family qualifications are of the highest order, the Society will rapidly grow in the grand, enlightened, progressive State of Illinois.

With high respect,

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,
President-Presiding.

The National Board of Management of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution unites, on its own behalf and in the name of the Society, most cordial thanks to the Chicago Chapter for the generous welcome extended to the officers and members of the National Society who met in Chicago May 19th, in Congress assembled.

The Board appreciates the efforts made to render that Congress a success, and it requests the privilege of mentioning particularly the courtesies of the State Regent for Illinois, Mrs. S. H. Kerfort; of the Regent for the Chicago Chapter, Mrs. Henry M. Shepard; of the Registrar, Mrs. F. S. Smith; the Secretary, Miss M. D. Everhart, and the able services of Mrs. William Thayer Brown, Secretary for the Congress. It begs leave also to acknowledge the courteous hospitality extended by General and Mrs. Hardin and by Mrs. Potter Palmer.

By order of the National Board of Management.

MARY VIRGINIA ELLET CABELL,
President-Presiding.
EUGENIA WASHINGTON,
Recording Secretary-General.

June 9, 1893.



THE ELIGIBILITY AMENDMENT.

Read before the Board of Management April 12th, 1893.

I am heartily in favor of striking out the words "mother of a patriot." I think they convey a false impression. I dislike the term *collateral*. We want only lineals in this Society. But we can be lineally descended from our mothers as well as from our fathers. Hence I like the insertion of the phrase, "man or woman." I think I voice the sentiments of some of our members when I say that we could undoubtedly recommend this change in the Constitution unanimously, and thus save all unpleasant feeling that is likely to be engendered, if the mover of this amendment will consent to a change of two words in her phrasing.

We all recognize that our foremothers were as brave and courageous and made as many sacrifices for their country as did our forefathers, who actually bore arms in the Revolution.

One of our principal objects in forming a Society of Daughters was to supplement, not duplicate, the information that had been secured by the Sons, by searching among old letters and papers for all authentic information that is possible to find at this late date as to the struggles that were put forth and the sufferings cheerfully endured by the women of the Revolution. That would open a field that has not been occupied by men, and would, I believe, prove a great acquisition to our own knowledge and that of our young people whom we wish to impress with the cost and value of our country.

The work of women never has been rated at its real value, and it never will be until women themselves come forward and put their own estimate upon it.

None of us here will deny that the women who belonged to the sanitary commission, or who were nurses during our late war, served their country as faithfully as the men.

Just think what a flood of light would be thrown upon the early history of our country were the stories of the pathetic struggles and sacrifices of the heroic women of the Revolution brought out from the hidden corners of the earth and made a part of history. Green, in his History of the English People, says: "It is the reproach of historians that they have too often turned history into the mere record of the butchery of men by their fellowmen. But war plays a small part in the real story of nations." So he has tried to write a history of the *people*, mostly the masculine half, to be sure, but a great improvement on past histories.

Now, if we could only see alike the grand possibilities before us, we could show our brothers that all objects are more truly seen when looked

at through the eyes of both men and women. As the home is more perfect when presided over by both father and mother, so all problems are more truly worked out when the mind of the woman works freely in her own way to supplement the work or judgment of the man.

It was because I saw what good and original work we could do, that I entered heart and soul into this Society, and I should lose much of my enthusiasm if we were to work entirely along lines so ably laid out by the Sons.

We must be a law unto ourselves, if we are to do true and genuine work that is worthy to last. We cannot go by our war-records for the work of women, nor do we wish to do so. It is because I wish to encourage the search among musty old letters for true pictures of the home life of our Revolutionary heroes, that I ask for this change.

In order to bring it properly before the Board for discussion, I move, Madam President, the substitution of the words "loyal service" in place of the words "material aid." Hannah Arnett did not render "material aid" but she did render "loyal serviee." So that the amendment as amended would read:

"Any woman may be eligible for membership who is of the age of eighteen years, and who is descended from (an ancestor), man or woman, who with unflinching devotion rendered loyal service to the cause of Independence as a recognized patriot, as soldier or sailor, or as a civil officer in one of the several colonies or States, or of the United Colonies or States, provided that the applicant shall be acceptable to the Society."

LUCIA E. BLOUNT,
Historian General, D. A. R.





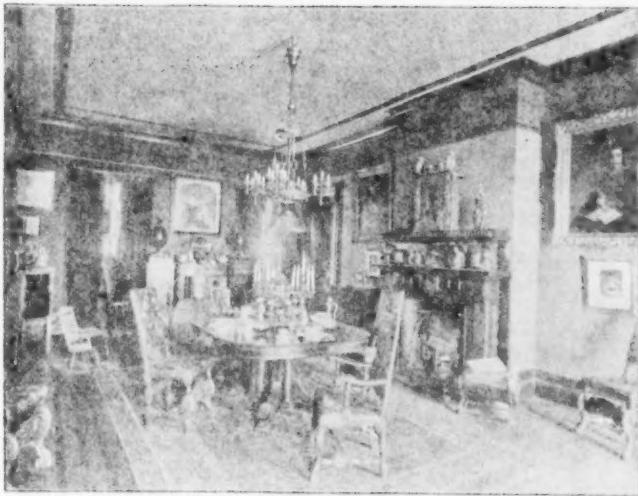
ANCESTRY OF
MRS. JOHN RISLEY PUTNAM.

(*Mary Steiner Putnam.*)

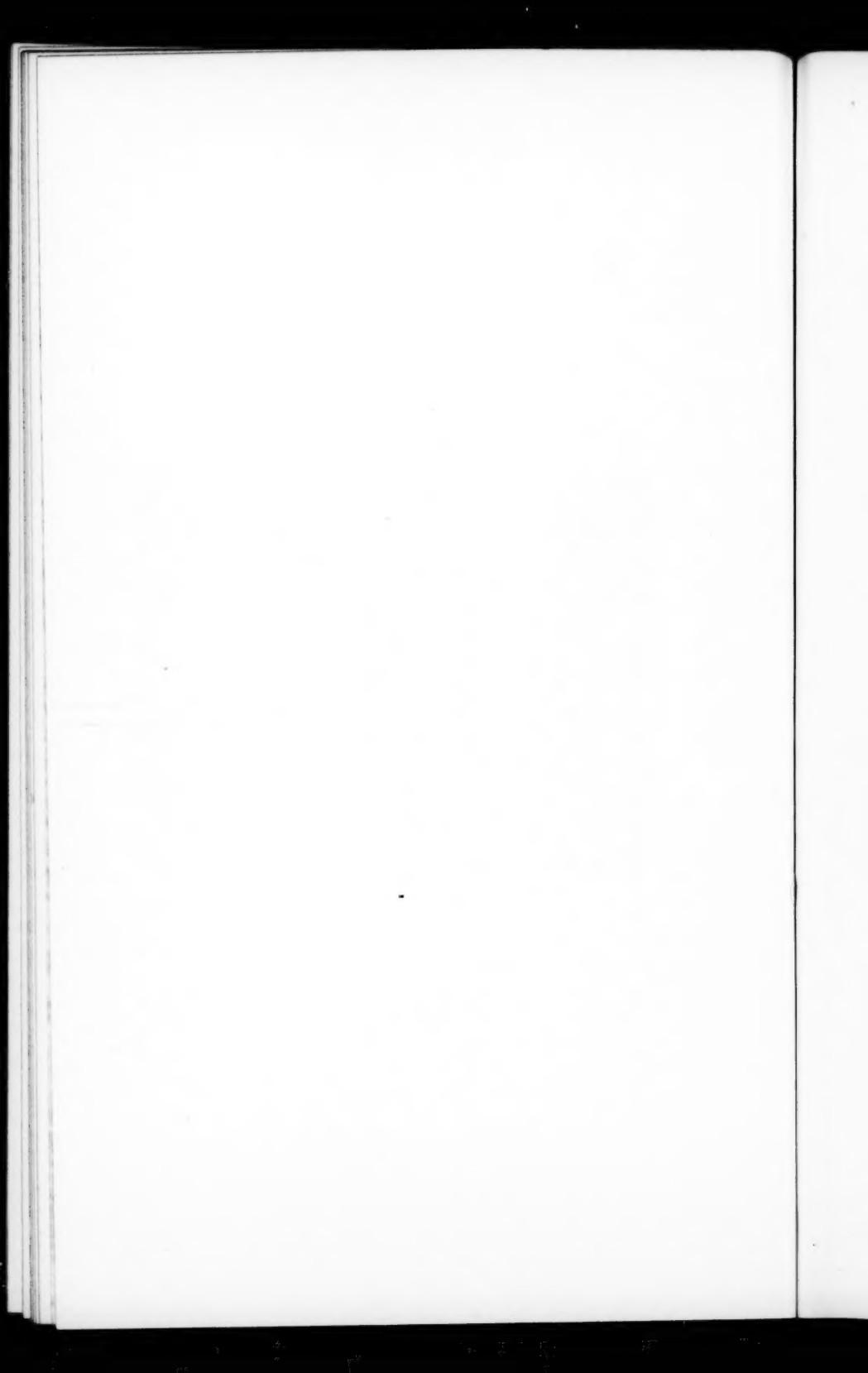
In a published account of the Steiner family from the press of Robert Clark and Company, Cincinnati, it is said, quoting from the Herald office at Vienna,

"The *Stamm vater* was Maximilian Steiner, who was knighted November 26, 1311, by Ludwig of Bavaria. It seems that he was a Squire (*knappe*), in the service of the Court of Mansfield, and that on a hunt a bear rushed at the king, exposing him to great peril, when Maximilian seized the bear and with main force strangled him. He was made knight at Goslar, at the next tournament, and presented with a silver armor, with a shield exhibiting a red bear rampant on a silver ground. The king also gave him a castle which he had won from Gunther, the Bishop of Wurzburg, at a game of draughts. Maximilian changed the name of this to Steindorf."

A description of the family arms is given in this publication, and a continuous sketch of the family through the centuries to the Reverend Jacob Steiner, born January 1, 1707, in Switzerland, whose life and labors are dwelt upon at some length. His son John settled in Fredericktown, Maryland, and his son, Henry Steiner, married Rachel Murray, May 20th, 1806. Their



THE DINING ROOM—PUTNAM PLACE.



daughter, Mary Colegate Steiner, married December 25th, 1839, R. M. Shoemaker, and was the mother of Mrs. Mary Steiner Putnam.

The following extract from a letter of Mrs. Putnam, written when in Europe, is of interest here:

"A few days since while driving near the village of Blois in Touraine, France, we entered the chateau of Beareguard to see a famous gallery of old portraits there.

"In the Oratory of King Francis the first, opening off this gallery, we came upon an exquisite piece of old stained glass, bearing the arms and name of my ancestor, Maximilian Steiner Von Steindorf. On asking its history, we were told that King Francis first had brought it from an old castle in Austria. He coveted and preserved it on account of its great beauty. Strange for me to find it there! The same day we had it photographed, oratory and all, by permission. In my trunk the very same coat of arms was stamped upon letter paper with an old dye long in my possession.

"We also saw our arms upon the banner of one of the visiting knights hung on the wall of the great hall at the castle of Chillon, celebrated in Byron's poem 'The Prisoner of Chillon.' These arms and my direct descent, for more than five hundred and eighty years, from Maximilian Steiner Von Steindorf are on record in the archives of Vienna, every link perfect."

These arms of the Steiner family are now quartered with those of the Putnams, on the mantelpiece of Putnam Place, at Saratoga.

Mrs. Putnam's descent from General Myers is as follows:

Captain Lawrence Herter, distinguished in the French and Indian war, married Abelona ——. Their daughter, Kathrine Herter, married Judge Michael Myers in 1753.

Their daughter, Kathrine Myers, married Major Robert Schumacher. Their son, Robert Myers Schumacher, married Mary Colegate Steiner. Their daughter, Mary Steiner Schumacher, married Judge John Risley Putnam.

Mrs. Putnam's descent from the Herkimer family is as follows:

Johan Yost Herkimer, the elder, who was sometimes called

Hanyost, was the father of General Nicholas Herkimer and of Gertrude Herkimer and eleven other children. He was one of the patentees of Burnetsfield and also of Fall Hill in 1752.

Gertruyde, daughter of Hanyost Herkimer and Katherine his wife, married Rudolph Schumacher; their son, Colonel Hanyost Schumacher, married Mary Smith ; their son, Robert Schumacher, married Kathrine, daughter of Judge Michael Myers; their son, Robert Myers Schumacher, married Mary Colegate Steiner; their daughter, Mary Schumacher, married John Risley Putnam, of Saratoga.

E. H. W.



ELIGIBILITY.

The foot note on page 478 of the April number needs some explanation for those who did not attend the last Congress. As the question of "eligibility" cannot be settled until February, 1894, discussion on the collateral clause is not concluded. Many chapters were not represented in the Congress of last February.

Mrs. H. V. BOYNTON.

ELIGIBILITY.

A reply to Mrs. H. V. Boynton.

The January number of the AMERICAN MONTHLY contained only one article on eligibility which "offers objections to the position taken by the majority of the Board and many of the Chapters." This article was signed "Helen M. Boynton."

The Board of Management for 1892 consisted of forty-six members, according to the official report, but the death of our honored President reduced this number to forty-five, of which twenty-three is necessary for a "majority." The Congress of 1893 consisted, according to the report of the Recording Secretary, of thirty-two members of the Board, and of delegates from forty-four of the fifty-one Chapters. Now there were only eighteen of the members of Congress who voted in favor of retaining the words "mother of such a patriot," against fifty-eight who voted to eliminate them from the constitution. This plainly showed that the Board (that the "majority" of it) and nearly all of the Chapters were for strict lineal descent.

As Mrs. Boynton's article, published at her request in the April number, was written before Congress met, it is clear that "in absence of proof" to the contrary, she "assumed" that "the majority of the Board and many of the Chapters" were for collateral descent. The vote, which she herself was ap-

pointed to count, and which there was no possibility of misunderstanding, since each person answered to her name as the roll was called and distinctly defined her position, should have convinced Mrs. Boynton of the danger of such reasoning. I find no such expression in the January articles as "tory descendants of a tory mother." It is true that "descendants of the tory son of a tory mother" can enter the Society from "the mother of a patriot." There is no restrictive clause. The words are simple and incapable of any but the simplest construction. The "mother of a patriot" may have been a tory, and as to its being "legitimate to assume that she was not," it is legitimate to "assume" nothing in a Society whose objects, as stated in its constitution (article II, section 1), are the encouragement of "historic research in relation to the Revolution and the preservation of the records of individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots." It is also true that "if two sons served and two did not, we lose half." We lose the half who did not serve. But as the constitution only provides for one class of women, *i. e.*, mothers—and so few here came in under that clause—it is reasonable to expect the amendments, which provide for all classes of patriotic women, whether sweethearts, wives or mothers, will greatly increase our membership. If it be an honor to belong to the Daughters of the American Revolution, then the constitution as it now is offers "equal honors to the lineals and collaterals." The statement of any genealogist that a society composed of lineal descendants of the men and women "who rendered material aid to the cause of independence" will die out for want of material, is too absurd to be noticed seriously. Mrs. Boynton thinks that it "is irrelevant to the main question" that the Board should make "incorrect statements as to who proposed the amendments. Possibly I can make clear the relevancy of the inferences to be drawn from such statements. The amendments came before the Board from the Regent of Pennsylvania. They were signed by the Regents of six States, whose delegates to Congress proved by their votes that the States were in harmony with these Regents. The circular issued in the name of the Board of Management states that "the amendment was proposed

by the Pittsburgh Chapter." This would naturally make the impression that one Chapter, instead of six States, was responsible for the amendments. The sentence, "If they (the statements of circular) were incorrect," suggests that Mrs. Boynton is still in doubt on that point. The official letter sent out by the Pittsburgh Chapter, stating that they "had nothing whatever to do with" the amendments, and had no "knowledge of" them, has settled this question beyond the peradventure of a doubt. The circular was signed by two officers and sent "by order of National Board of Management." As a matter of fact there were only three meetings of the Board between the rejection of the amendments and the receipt of circulars by the Chapters. There is no mention in the official records of these meetings that the subject of the circular was brought before the Board; but, unless it was issued unofficially, it must have been ordered at one of these meetings. I see that thirteen members of the Board were present at two of them, three of which had voted for the amendments; and nine members at the third, one of whom had voted for the amendments, so that only ten members of the Board could have been responsible for the issuance of the circular and the statements therein. The circular contained an amendment to the present constitution suggested "for consideration." This amendment provides, as the amendment of the Regent of Pennsylvania had already done, for women other than "mothers of patriots," and the idea may be properly said to be "borrowed from it."

That some loyal women have no records is true. They died and left no sign of their patriotism, and we have no right a hundred years afterwards to "assume" it and to call their descendants "Daughters of the American Revolution." The truth of history demands proof of patriotism! I fail to see the analogy between the English of the circular and that of the Holy Scriptures.

The statement made by Mrs. Boynton that "no one without patriot blood has ever applied for admission," is astonishing. If all the collaterals have "patriot blood," then they are all lineals! Why did not the Vice-President-General in charge of organization of chapters inform these members of their lineal

claims, so that they could alter their application papers, which seem to have been previously submitted to her before being sent to the National Registrars, and come in from the "patriot" whose "blood" they inherit instead of relying on the merits of a patriotic great uncle? But even if all who are now in are lineal descendants of patriots, and only such gave "*patriot blood*," it does not alter the fact that the Constitution requires no patriotism on the part of direct ancestors, and that it needs amendment.

It is very gratifying to the writer to know that "one of the sentences" in her January article, "deserves especial attention," but, inasmuch as Mrs. Boynton evidently does not seem to understand its meaning, it becomes necessary to explain it by saying that by "loyal mother" was not "meant one who was not known to be a tory." By "loyal mother" was meant "one who was known to be" a patriot, one who rendered material aid to that cause of independence, the record of which is in the possession of her descendants, so that they can rightfully and honestly call her "a woman who assisted in achieving American Independence!"

ELIZABETH HENRY LYONS.

Richmond, Virginia.



CHAPTERS.

The Chapter Directory published in March and prepared by an assistant has been truly "a thorn in the flesh" of the Editor and of the Regents. This shows how incomplete the official records are, and the necessity of an early arrangement by which all records of the Society will be classified and kept in the office of the Society, 1505 Pennsylvania Avenue, Washington, D. C., in condition for easy reference. This unofficial effort to perform a useful service will, it is believed, bring about a good result, although like so many good works it has demanded a victim. The present endeavor is to supply omissions and correct errors with a view to printing a full Directory in the first number of the second volume of *THE AMERICAN MONTHLY* in July. We therefore in some instances publish the names of officers as they stood before the last Congress, and in the new Directory the names of the new Regents will appear and other corrections will be made. The Rhode Island and Pennsylvania reports were incomplete, and should have been as follows:

Rhode Island.

State Regent, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour, Bristol, R. I.

BRISTOL CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. R. Bullock.

Secretary, Miss Florence De Wolf.

Treasurer, Miss Clara Bronnelt May.

Registrar, Miss Charlotte Maria Shepard.

GASPER CHAPTER.

Mrs. Emily Ellicott Hall Durfee.

Secretary and Registrar, Miss Annie W. Stockbridge.

Treasurer, Miss Julia Lippitt Mauran.

PAWTUCKET CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. Edith Thornton.

Registrar, Mrs. Anna H. Park.

Treasurer, Miss Lannia L. Hill.

Secretary, Mrs. Deborah Cook Sayles.

WOONSOCKET CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Miss Anna Metcalf.

Secretary, Mrs. Louisa Moses Cook.

Treasurer, Mrs. Susan Ann Bradford Cook Ballou.

Registrar, Miss Mary Cook Larned.

Pennsylvania.

State Regent, Mrs. N. B. Hogg, 78 Church avenue, Allegheny City.

PITTSBURGH CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. A. H. Childs, Amberson avenue, East End, Pittsburgh.

Recording Secretary, Miss S. O. Burgwin, Hasell Hill, Hazelwood, Pittsburgh.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. R. V. Messler, Fifth avenue, Shadyside, Pittsburgh.

Treasurer, Miss K. C. McKnight, Killbuck, Western avenue, Allegheny.

Registrar, Miss J. M. Harding, 59 Allegheny avenue, Allegheny.

Historian, Miss M. O'H. Darlington, Guysuta, West Penn. R. R., Allegheny county.

Advisory Board, Miss M. W. Denny, Mrs. I. B. McKnight, Mrs. I. B. Oliver, Mrs. J. M. Kennedy, Mrs. W. G. Hawkins.

WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER, WILKES-BARRE.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. H. McCartney, 120 South River street, Wilkes-Barre.

Vice-Regent, Mrs. S. Woodward, 31 South River street.

Recording Secretary, Miss E. M. Bowman, 58 South street.

Corresponding Secretary, Miss M. C. Tubbs, Kingston, Luzerne county.

Treasurer, Miss S. Sharpe, 25 West River street.

Registrar, Miss M. A. Sharpe, 25 West River street.

Historian, Mrs. C. E. Rice, 147 South Franklin street.

DONEGAL CHAPTER, COLUMBIA.

Chapter Regent, Miss L. S. Evans, Columbia.
Vice-Regent, Mrs. H. Carpenter, 28 South Queen street, Lancaster.

Recording Secretary, Miss S. R. Slaymaker, Lancaster.
Corresponding Secretary, Miss E. J. Slaymaker, 162 East King street, Lancaster.
Treasurer, Miss M. J. Wiley, Bainbridge, Lancaster county.
Registrar, Mrs. H. M. North, Columbia.

BERKS COUNTY CHAPTER, READING.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. M. Weidman, 214 South Fifth street, Reading.

Secretary, Mrs. H. L. Smith.

Treasurer, Mrs. A. H. Tyson.

Registrar, Mrs. W. R. McIlvain.

Assistant Registrars, Miss M. L. Owens, Miss A. R. Jones.
Historian, Miss M. Cushman.

PHILADELPHIA CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. I. Smith, 1611 Spruce street.

Secretary, Miss S. I. Forbes, 1704 Walnut street.

Registrar, Mrs. H. Gilpin, 260 South Fifteenth street.

Treasurer, Mrs. H. Hoopes, 125 North Thirty-third street.

WASHINGTON COUNTY CHAPTER, WASHINGTON.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. H. C. Beatty, 125 West Wheeling street.

Recording Secretary, Miss F. E. Baird.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. M. M. Crumrine.

Treasurer, Mrs. M. W. Happer.

Registrar, Mrs. L. W. Hazlett.

Historian, Miss N. Sherrard.

LIBERTY BELL CHAPTER, ALLEN TOWN.

Chapter Regent, Miss M. F. Mickley, Mickleys, Lehigh county.
Recording Secretary, Mrs. F. Kohler, 838 Hamilton street,
Allentown.

Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. T. W. Saeger, 113 South Fourth
street, Allentown.

Registrar, Miss A. D. Mickley, Mickleys.

Treasurer, Miss A. G. Saeger, Allentown.

Historian, Miss M. Richards, 394 Union street, Allentown.

SUNBURY CHAPTER.

Chapter Regent, Miss M. Shuman, Sunbury, Northumberland county.

Secretary, Miss H. Alexander.

Registrar, Mrs. F. Van Alen.

Treasurer, Mrs. M. C. Greenough.

PERRY COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. J. Wister, Duncannon.

VENANGO COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. S. F. McCalmont, Franklin.

YORK COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Miss L. D. Black, York.

MONTGOMERY COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. W. H. Holstein, Bridgeport.

MONTOUR COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. E. N. Lightner, Danville.

LYCOMING COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Miss H. G. Johnson, 901 West Fourth street, Williamsport.

UNION COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. Charles S. Wolfe.

CLINTON COUNTY.

Chapter Regent, Mrs. Louis A. Scott.

Georgia.

State Regent, Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan.

ATLANTA CHAPTER.

Regent, Mrs. W. M. Dickson.

Vice-Regent, Mrs. F. W. Orine.

Recording Secretary, Miss Elizabeth Orine.

Corresponding Secretary and Registrar, Miss Junia McKinley.

Treasurer, Mrs. Porter King.

Historian, Mrs. W. H. Leyden.

Board of Management, Mrs. A. V. Gude, Mrs. S. McKinley-

Bussey, Mrs. W. L. Peel, Mrs. Samuel Scott, Mrs. J. Leeper Byers, Mrs. Thomas H. Morgan, Miss Aurelia Roach.

Advisory Board, Judge Richard Clark, Dr. F. H. Orme, Mr. J. T. Glenn, Mr. S. M. Inman, Mr. W. D. Grant, Mr. Albert H. Cox.

Chaplain, Rev. G. B. Strickler, D. D.

Legal Adviser, Mr. Hoak Smith.

Corresponding Secretary will be elected at next regular meeting.

AUGUSTA CHAPTER.

Mrs. Charles H. Phinigg, 519 Green street.

Vice-Regent, Mrs. Theodore D. Caswell.

Historian, Miss Sarah Stokes.

Registrar, Mrs. Hattie Gould Jeffries.

Secretary, Miss Annie W. Rowland.

Registrar, Mrs. William K. Miller.

The Chapters of Rome, Athens and Columbus and Pulaski we understand are correct.

THE BRISTOL CHAPTER,

Of Bristol, R. I., met in the historical room of the Burnside Memorial Building, on the second Monday in March. The committee previously appointed to frame a constitution and by-laws for the Chapter presented their report. After some discussion and a few verbal changes, the same were unanimously adopted. They are to be printed in book form, bound in blue covers, bearing the seal of the D. A. R.

At the regular meeting of the Bristol Chapter, in April, after the usual routine business, Mrs. Joshua Wilbour read an exceedingly interesting paper on the Battle of Rhode Island. Miss Norris read, in her usual delightful manner, "Grandmother's Story of the Battle of Bunker Hill," by Oliver Wendell Holmes, and "Paul Revere's Ride." Miss Miriam Skinner read extracts from history leading up to and describing the Battle of Lexington.

These literary exercises are to be a leading feature of the meetings. It is hoped that in this way an interest will be

aroused in historical research that will promote the interests of the Chapter.

At the regular meeting of the Bristol Chapter, on May 8th, after the usual routine business, Miss Anna B. Manchester read a carefully prepared paper upon "Historic Spots in Bristol, R. I." which was received with lively interest. At the close of the reading one of the members suggested that tablets should be placed to mark sites which are now almost forgotten, as a reminder to the people of the town and a guide to visitors. Probably, in the near future, the Chapter will carry out this suggestion.

Under the auspices of the Bristol Chapter, Mrs. Bolles, of Providence, has been giving a course of "Drills in Parliamentary Law." The good result of these drills was shown at this meeting, in the dignity with which the meeting was conducted by the Chapter Regent, and the parliamentary tone which pervaded the entire assembly.

ORGANIZATION OF THE CINCINNATI CHAPTER, OHIO.

March 10th, twenty-five ladies assembled at the home of the State Regent, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, to learn of the objects of the Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution. The constitution and circular were read and application blanks distributed.

April 27th, twelve descendants of Revolutionary patriots, accepted members of the National Society, met to elect officers for the Cincinnati Chapter. The following were chosen:

Regent—Mrs. Brent Arnold.

Vice-Regent—Mrs. John Conner.

Secretary—to be chosen hereafter.

Treasurer—Mrs. Lucy LeBuitellier.

Registrar—Mrs. Robert Carroll.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. H. B. Morehead.

Historian—Miss Goodman.

May 3d, the Chapter was honored by the presence of Mrs. H. V. Boynton, Vice-President in Charge of Organization of Chapters. At an informal reception held in the parlors of the State Regent, Mrs. Hinkle, Mrs. Boynton was welcomed

by about fifty ladies who responded to an invitation extended to those interested in promoting patriotism and the objects of the Society of Daughters of the American Revolution. Mrs. Boynton's presence aroused great enthusiasm and it is hoped much good will come of her visit.

KATE D. HINKLE,
State Regent of Ohio.

CHICAGO CHAPTER, ILL.

The following invitation was issued to Regents of the D. A. R., and an account of this meeting will appear next month:

The Chicago Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution has the pleasure of announcing that exercises commemorative of the anniversary of the Battle of Bunker Hill will be held by their Chapter, in the Assembly Room of the Woman's Building of the Columbian Exposition, at two o'clock, June seventeenth, eighteen hundred and ninety-three.

Badges will be provided for all visiting members at the Woman's Building, upon application, and these badges will entitle the wearer to admission to all exercises.

All members of your Chapter are cordially invited to be present.

MRS. ELISHA TIBBITS,
MRS. ROBERT HALL WILES,
MRS. EDWIN A. SIMONDS,
MRS. CHAS. H. CONOVER,
MISS JAMESON.

State Regent—Mrs. Samuel D. Kerfoot.

Chapter Regent—Mrs. Henry M. Shepard.

Vice-Regent—Mrs. Leander Stone.

Registrar—Mrs. Frederick A. Smith.

Secretary—Miss Mella D. Everhart.

Treasurer—Mrs. John C. Bundy.

WYOMING VALLEY CHAPTER, WILKES-BARRE, PA.

Under the auspices of the Daughters of the American Revolution, Professor Moses Coit Tyler, of Cornell University, lectured to a large assemblage in the Y. M. C. A. auditorium,

on "The Wit Combats of the Revolution." The platform and galleries were tastily draped with the stars and stripes and with a badge of the Society. Professor Tyler was introduced by Judge Stanley Woodward. He said the Revolutionary period had been written up from all standpoints except that of the satirist, and he would devote an hour to this greatly overlooked feature. The Whigs had three satirists who wielded an immense influence, Jonathan Trumbull, Philip Freneau and Francis Hopkinson. The lecture was devoted entirely to the latter. Hopkinson was described by John Adams, in a letter to his wife, as "a little man, a most amusing specimen of natural history, having a head not much larger than an apple," who was yet one of the profoundest thinkers of his time, and whose pen was mighty in the cause of Independence. The lecturer described him as a lawyer, statesman, mathematician, physicist, inventor, musician, writer, artist and humorist. Though holding a position under the crown when the colonies threw off the yoke, he resisted the temptation to truckle to his own personal interests, and enlisted himself in the patriotic cause and was one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence. All through the struggle he wrote satirical pamphlets, newspaper articles, ballads, letters and catechisms—directed both toward the resident tories and towards the military invaders. His humor was merry like Chaucer's and not stern and savage like Juvenal's. When Burgoyne issued a grandiloquent proclamation (ludicrous to us in the light of later events) Hopkinson burlesqued it and made the country ring with laughter, in the very face of threatened danger. It was the province of his satire to cheer up the desponding and suffering colonial troops and the laughter of his emotional tonic did the cause of liberty as much good as the winning of a battle. Posterity, when it comes to adjust reputations of those who have done their country signal service, will award distinguished honor to Francis Hopkinson, author of the "Battle of the Kegs" and to his son, Joseph Hopkinson, author of the "Hail Columbia," the latter written in 1798. Francis Hopkinson was a distinguished Pennsylvania judge subsequent to the Revolution, and died suddenly in 1791, at the age of fifty-four.

Mr. Tyler's address was of the most fascinating character, and was thoroughly enjoyed. Subsequent to the lecture, he was given a reception at the home of Mrs. General W. H. McCartney, Regent of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

PULASKI CHAPTER, GRIFFIN, GEORGIA.

On the 6th of February, 1893, a party of ladies assembled in the parlors of Mrs. Hill's beautiful home "Hillcrest," for the purpose of forming a Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution. There were present descendants of General John Twiggs, "the savior of Georgia;" of General Sevier and Colonel Cleaveland, of King's Mountain fame; of Honorable Benjamin Andrew, one of Georgia's first Delegates to the Continental Congress; of David Emanuel, one of the early Governors of Georgia. There were present, too, descendants of privates, men who bore the heat and burden of the day, who gave their service for love and duty's sake, without counting the cost or repining at the sacrifice.

The following officers were chosen for the ensuing year:

Regent—Mrs. Elizabeth Andrew Hill.

Vice-Regent—Mrs. Thomas R. Mills.

Registrar—Mrs. Georgia L. A. DeVotie.

Secretary—Mrs. Robert G. Redding.

Treasurer—Mrs. Benjamin Rush Blakely.

It was decided that the Board of Management should consist of these officers and three other ladies appointed by the Regent. An Advisory Board of gentlemen was elected, its members being chosen from the families of the charter members of the Chapter.

The subject of a name for the Chapter was discussed, and it was decided to call it Pulaski Chapter, in honor of the gallant Pole, whose romantic life and heroic death are so indissolubly linked with Georgia. It seemed most fitting that the first Chapter to honor his memory should be formed in the State he served so well, and by descendants of those in whose service he gave his life.

By-laws were submitted by the Regent and approved by the Chapter, and a plan of historical work was marked out for the

guidance of the Chapter. The first subject taken up will be the history of Georgia from its earliest settlement, through colonial and revolutionary days to the present time, and afterward the general reading of American history. At each meeting, in addition to the historical paper for the day, some member will present a short paper of fireside history or family tradition, for it is the aim of this Chapter to pay special attention to those heroes of '76 who are represented here by their descendants.

Pulaski Chapter, although one of the youngest in the order, is one of the most enthusiastic, and hopes, before another year, to accomplish much valuable and lasting work. Its officers are full of enthusiasm, its members are all devoted to its work, and when so much pride and patriotism go hand in hand we may expect most desirable results.

ORGANIZATION OF THE MOUNT VERNON CHAPTER, FAIRFAX COUNTY, VIRGINIA.

The Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution was organized at Mount Vernon on May 13th, 1893.

The charter members, the Regent and a few friends took the electric car at Alexandria and rushed through the old historic town, past Christ church, along the banks of the Potomac, and soon reached Mount Vernon. They were met at the gate by two of the charter members, Mrs. Louisa Washington Chew and Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard, the daughters of John Augustine Washington, who had been spending the day in their old home with their cousin, Mrs. Moran, of Charlottesville, like them the great-granddaughter of Colonel Blackburn, the architect of Mount Vernon. With them was a bevy of little girls, the future representatives of the families of Washington, Blackburn, Lee and Selden.

On reaching the mansion, many were the greetings to old friends and relatives who had come to meet the daughters of Mount Vernon, and the reunion might have been prolonged, had not the Regent reminded them of the flight of time and the anticipated closing of the gate. So, to a quiet corner of the grounds they repaired and the Chapter was organized.

After some kind remarks from a friend formally presenting her, the Regent opened the meeting by invoking the divine blessing on the new Chapter, reading a portion of the ninetieth Psalm: "Lord, thou hast been our refuge from one generation to another." Then everyone present united in repeating the Lord's prayer. The Regent then read the following address to the charter members:

"DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION: Here, in this Mecca of our native land, we have been received by the daughters of the last Washington of Mount Vernon. They meet us at their birthplace, the only women born here since the death of their great uncle. They meet us in the home of their childhood to honor the departed heroes of former days and to help us organize the Mount Vernon Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution.

"When I received my commission as Regent for Northern Virginia from our late lamented President General, Mrs. Caroline Scott Harrison, I at once chose for my chapter the name of Mount Vernon, and I did so with a feeling of justifiable pride in being a resident of the county so hallowed by memories of the great general, statesman and President, and the motto of Fairfax county filled my mind: "Fairfax Pater Patria Cinerum Custos." No State has a prouder motto, not even the haughtiest kingdom of princely Europe.

"Alexandria was the county seat of Fairfax during the Revolution. It was the town of Washington and Mason. It was there that the glorious meeting was held in July, 1774, when the Boston Port Bill was being enforced. The chairman of that meeting was George Washington, and the resolution of the Fairfax freeholders was: "If Boston submits, we do not." The streets of Alexandria, like the halls of Mount Vernon, echo with the tread of departed greatness.

"Application has reached me through kind friends from noble women all over the country from the Pacific, the Gulf, the Great Lakes to join the Mount Vernon Chapter, for they feel that this spot is National ground. Among them is Miss Floride Cunningham, of South Carolina, the niece of the founder and the first Regent of the Mount Vernon Associa-

tion—and glad we will be to welcome them—but my charter members are all representatives of the heroes of this region, of what can be so truly called the sacred soil.

"And now I will answer the question so often asked me: "What do you propose to do? by reading from article II of the Constitution of the Daughters of the American Revolution:

"To perpetuate the memory and spirit of the men and women who achieved American Independence . . . by the encouragement of historical research in relation to the Revolution and the publication of its results by the preservation of documents and relics and of the records of the individual services of Revolutionary soldiers and patriots and by the promotion of celebrations of patriotic anniversaries.

"And where can we better do so than in classic Fairfax and Alexandria? In Loudon, where the county seat, Leesburg, bears the name of many patriots. In old Prince William, whose thirty trusty militia men drove Lord Dunmore from the Virginia shore! And here, within sight of Gunston Hall, the home of George Mason, and on the ground and close by the tomb of he who even the great poet of Britain calls:

'The first, the greatest, best,
The Cincinnatus of the west.
Bequeathed the name of Washington
To make us blush there was but one.'

"Let us feel that this gracious spirit is with us now!

"To the charter members of the Mount Vernon Chapter, the descendants of the Washingtons, Marshalls, Lees and Seldens; of Jefferson, Powell, Simms, Randolph and Harrison, I extend a hearty greeting, feeling sure that you will prove worthy of the noble deeds of your forefathers and their brave comrades in field and council, and make this Mount Vernon Chapter the glory of the State of Virginia and the United States, as your ancestors did for this region in the days of old."

The name of the charter members were then read and the notification of their acceptance by the Board of Managers presented to each one. The first five, Mrs. Louisa Washington

Chew, Mrs. Jean Charlotte Washington Willis, Mrs. Anna M. Washington Tucker, Miss Eliza Selden Washington and Mrs. Eleanor Washington Howard are the daughters of the last John Augustine Washington, of Mount Vernon, and the great great-granddaughters of John Augustine Washington, third son of Augustine Washington and Mary Ball, and great great-grandnieces of General Washington. They are also descended from Richard Henry Lee, from Colonel J. Blackburn, from Dr. Wilson Cary Selden and from many other patriots.

Mrs. Yeatman and her sister, Miss Mary Lee Lloyd, are also descendants of Richard Henry Lee, and their neice, Mrs. Nellie Lloyd Uhler is the granddaughter of Dr. Wilson Cary Selden.

Miss Rebecca Powell is descended from two distinguished patriots, Powell and Simms. Miss Fannie Mason and Mrs. Nannie Mason Davis are descendants of George Mason. Miss Nannie Norton, the daughter of Alexandria's great divine, is the descendant of Chief Justice Marshall, and Mrs. John Blackburn is descended from Thomas Jefferson and many Randolphs. The spirit of the mighty past seemed to hover over the meeting.

As soon as the Chapter was fully organized, Mrs. Nannie Mason Lee, the granddaughter of George Mason, the daughter-in-law of Light Horse Harry, the sister-in-law of General Robert Lee, and the mother of General Fitzhugh Lee, was unanimously voted an honorary member of the Chapter.

Miss Lloyd moved that Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Miss Winnie Davis should be invited to join the Mount Vernon Chapter, which passed unanimously.

She then proposed that Miss Mary Curtis Lee and Miss Mildred Lee should also be invited to join. This also passed unanimously.

The Regent then presented the name of a member of the National Society who wished to join the Chapter—Miss Jennie Moore, of Fairfax Court House, the great-granddaughter of General Jacob Morris of the Revolution, the great great-granddaughter of Lewis Morris the signer, and the great-grandniece of Gouverneur Morris.

Several were present from other Chapters and from the National Society. The Registrars, Mrs. Rosa Wright Smith and Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson, Miss Eugenia Washington, the Recording Seceetary, great-granddaughter of another brother of General Washington, Colonel Samuel Washington, Mrs. Sallie Kennedy Alexander, the Regent of the District of Columbia, Miss Lilian Pike, Regent of the Martha Washington Chapter, D. C., daughter of General Albert Pike, famous not only as an officer in the Mexican war and the Confederacy, but as poet, philanthropist and Great Chief of the Scottish Rite of Masons; Mrs. Randolph Powell, Regent of the Cape May Chapter, great-granddaughter of Colonel William Bullitt and great-grandniece of George Rogers Clarke, of heroic memory, Miss Nannie Randolph Ball, descendant of another brother of Washington, Colonel Charles Washington, as well as from the Balls, Masons and Randolphs, Miss Fanny Jones, Mrs. George Harrison, Mrs. Fanny Washington Finch, Miss Maria Selden and Mrs. Forrest, of Washington. Professor Blackburn, Mrs. Beckham and Miss Dora Chinn, of Alexandria, Colonel Marshall McDonald and Miss Rose McDonald, of Washington, Miss Victoria Emory, of Washington, the great-great-granddaughter of Benjamin Franklin, and the mother of the Regent, Mrs. Margaret Hetzel, Honorary Vice-President-General of the National Society, granddaughter, great-granddaughter, grandniece and great-grandniece of four patriotic Seldens of Lyne, Connecticut, grandniece of three Rogers, of Norwich, Colonel, Captain and Committee of Safety; another great-grandfather of Mrs. Hetzel was Captain Elisha Lee, who volunteered as soon as the news of the Lexington alarm reached his home at Lyne, and served through the war. He was the great-grandson of Lord Leigh, Earl of Litchfield, of Lyne Hall, Cheshire, England, whence the old town at the mouth of the Connecticut river, renowned as the birthplace of great lawyers, warriors and clergymen, takes its name.

And thus did the descendants of the Seldens and Lees of Virginia meet the descendants of the Seldens and Lees of Connecticut, on the spot of all others of this continent the most sacred to every true American, unite together to honor the heroic dead, who gained our Independence so long ago.

Only a short time was left to revisit the mansion, to wander once more through the dear old halls, to stand on the portico and gaze at the beautiful Potomac, when the bell in the cupola sounded the signal for departure. They were soon on the electric car on the way back to Alexandria. As they sat there, waiting for the car to move, a quartette of guards at the gate, accompanied by an old gentleman with a little organ, sang in their honor, "Hail Columbia" and "Columbia the Gem of the Ocean," and the last sound heard as the car glided away was, "Hurrah for the Red, White and Blue!"

Susan Rinie Ortelet

Regent.

JOHN MARSHALL CHAPTER, LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY.

Meeting held at Miss Bettie Keeny Grant's, April 13th, 1893.

On the Regent's table was a large pewter dish, in which the ladies were informed was a part of the medicine used during the Revolution by Miss Grant's great-great-grandfather, Doctor John Julian, of Virginia.

On an easel, draped with the stars and stripes, was a copy of the Declaration of Independence, which had hung in her grandfather Clarke's house for more than fifty years. She said it meant something to him, for he had fought, bled and been imprisoned during the war of 1812.

The piano and large table were covered with old-fashioned coverlids, which were made from wool and cotton raised on the plantation of her great-grandmother, Mrs. Pheobe Stutevant Keeney, in Pennsylvania, about 1800, and there spun and woven by hand.

Among other heirlooms was an edition of "The Peoples Press," of Batavia, N. Y., from November, 1825, to November, 1826. The issue of July 15th, 1826, contained articles on the death of Thomas Jefferson and John Adams, they having died within a few hours of each other, on the fourth of July, 1826.

The napkins were folded to represent little tents; in the top of each was placed a small silk flag, made by Miss Grant, to

give the ladies an idea of the numerous styles of flags used before the stars and stripes were adopted as the national ensign.

The Taunton (Mass.) Flag, which was the "Union Flag" (English), with the words "Liberty and Union."

The Bunker Hill Flag, which was a blue, with white union, quartered by a red St. George's cross, in one section being a green pine tree.

The White Flag, with a rattlesnake, carried by the Culpepper minute men.

The White Pine Tree Flag of the Floating Batteries, with the motto, "An Appeal to Heaven."

The Red Brocade "Eutaw Standard," whose history is a romance. This flag was given to Colonel William Washington by his lady love, Miss Jane Elliott, who cut it out of the back of a chair, with the remark, "Colonel, make this your standard," when he had told her he had no flag. This flag was carried at Eutaw, Guildford and the Cowpens, and became known as "Tarleton's Terror." It was presented by Mrs. Jane Elliott Washington to the Washington Light Infantry of Charleston, South Carolina, in 1827. It was carried by the Centennial Legion in Philadelphia in 1876, and at the head of the South Carolina troops at the Inaugural Centennial in New York in 1889, and it was this whose salute President Harrison failed to recognize in the parade.

The Blue Flag, with a white crescent, which Sergeant Jasper rescued.

The Blue Flag, with a white crescent, to which the word "Liberty" had been added, to rescue which cost Sergeant Jasper his life.

The Yellow Flag, with a rattlesnake, and the motto, "Don't tread on me," which was presented to Congress by Colonel Gadsden for the commander-in-chief of the American Navy, when Congress ordered "that the said standard be carefully preserved and suspended in the Congress room," &c.

The White Pine Tree and Rattlesnake Flag, used by Paul Jones on the "Alfred."

The White Flag, with blue stripes top and bottom, a liberty tree and the mottoes "Liberty tree" and "An Appeal to God," which was used by the floating batteries.

The Flag of the First Brigade of Westmoreland county, Pennsylvania, which is of red silk, cantoned with the English Union Jack of 1707. In the center is painted a rattlesnake in the attitude of striking, under the snake the motto, "Don't tread on me," in a scrawl over the snake is T. P. F. B. W. C. P. This flag is still in existence.

ZUDELLE TRABUE MACGREGOR,
Secretary D. A. R.

ANN STORY CHAPTER, RUTLAND, VERMONT.

Decoration Day was observed by the Daughters of the American Revolution, in Rutland, Vermont. A reception and flag presentation, by the Secretary, a response by the Regent, Mrs. Wallace Clement, and recital by Mrs. Lucy Leggett, of Washington, D. C.

The newly-organized Chapter of the Daughters of the American Revolution having adopted the name of the heroic Ann Story, of Revolutionary fame, celebrated their christening by a reception tendered them by the Secretary of the organization, Mrs. M. J. Francisco.

The feature of the evening was the recital given by Mrs. Lucy Leggett, of Washington, D. C., whose reputation as an elocutionist and teacher of oratory and journalism has been fully recognized in the large cities of the South and West.

Preceding the evening's programme, Mrs. Leggett, in behalf of Mrs. Francisco, presented the Chapter with a flag bearing this inscription, "Ann Story Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution." Standing under the unfurled flag of our native land, and surrounded by the fragrant emblems that June offers as nature's tribute in honor of Decoration Day, the Regent and Mrs. Leggett presented and received the flag in the following words :

Mrs. Leggett said, "It is with great pleasure, as a guest of the evening, and a charter member of the National Society of the Daughters of the American Revolution, that in Mrs. Francisco's behalf, I present to the recently organized Ann Story Chapter, of Rutland, this flag. May its colors remind you that you have pledged yourselves anew, as Daughters of patriots, to God, Home and Native Land."

Mrs. Clement, Regent of the Chapter, gracefully responded as follows :

" That we hereafter sit with the flag of our country unfurled in the room in which we hold our meetings, is a patriotic suggestion to which we all respond. I therefore accept Mrs. Francisco's gift in the name of our Chapter with, I am sure, a heart thrill of pleasure and thanks from each member. To keep in mind that which this flag represents is the purpose of our Society, and we should feel that we have work to do as long as there are lads to be taught such love of country as prompts the instinctive raising of the hat wherever they may see the folds of her flag unfurled ; or young girls to be inspired to do their part towards keeping their country true to the highest ideals of purity and peace."

Mrs. Leggett then rendered the following programme of vocal numbers and recitations, frequently greeted by applause :

Church Bells,	. . . . .	Aldrich.
Our Patriot Fathers,	. . . . .	Leggett.
The Wind and the Moon,	. . . . .	Macdonald.
Mary Butler's Ride,	. . . . .	Taylor.
Robert of Lincoln,	. . . . .	Bryant.
John Burns of Gettysburg,	. . . . .	Bret Harte.
Laus Deo,	. . . . .	Whittier.

An interlude during the recital was delightfully filled by a violin solo, by Mr. I. H. Francisco, accompanied on the piano by Master Don Francisco.

Light refreshments closed an evening full of patriotic memories and commemorations by the Rutland Daughters.

Among the invited guests were Mrs. Wheelock G. Veazey, of Washington, D. C.; Mrs. Jesse Burdett, the State Regent; Mrs. Julia C. R. Dorr, of Rutland, and Miss Atkinson, of Brooklyn, N. Y.

MARGARET HOLMES FRANCISCO.

AUGUSTA CHAPTER, GEORGIA.

The last two meetings have been full of interest. At the meeting in March, Mrs. H. G. Jeffries, one of the delegates to the Continental Congress, read an exceedingly interesting and

instructive paper, giving a detailed account of the proceedings of the Congress.

Mrs. Thomas S. Morgan, having been elected State Regent of Georgia, resigned her position as Regent of the Augusta Chapter. Mrs. Morgan having organized the Chapter, and by her untiring efforts insured its success, it was with much sadness and sincere regret that the tie between Regent and members was severed.

Mrs. T. D. Caswell read a very loving farewell tribute to our Regent, which expressed the sentiment of the entire Chapter.

Mrs. Charles H. Phinizy, one of the Board of Managers, was unanimously elected to the position made vacant by Mrs. Morgan's resignation.

At the meeting in April, Mrs. Governor Pickens, of South Carolina, presented to the Chapter a gavel, made from the wood of an oak tree which grew near the tomb of Washington. It was given as a memorial to Mrs. Philoclea Eve, Georgia's first Vice-Regent in the Ladies Mount Vernon Association.

ANNIE W. ROWLAND,
Secretary Augusta Chapter, Augusta, Georgia.

MERCY WARREN CHAPTER, SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

At a meeting held February 6, 1893, a most interesting paper (written by a son of the Revolution), entitled, "The Courtship of Miles Standish," was read. A biographical sketch of Mercy Warren has also been read before this Chapter, and it will soon appear in the AMERICAN MONTHLY.

There were two errors in the names of officers in the Directory. The Recording Secretary should be, Mrs. Lillian Wilcox Kirkham. The Treasurer should be Mrs. William L. Wilcox. The middle initial changed from F to L.

On June 17th we held our meeting on the lawn of one of our members. One of our number (Mrs. Robinson) read a paper on the Bunker Hill Battle; its causes and consequences.

"The Sword of Bunker Hill," is to be sung as a duet, with piano accompaniment, by our young ladies.

Another member, Miss Stowe, of the Chapter, arrayed in

Colonial dress, sits in an old-fashioned arm-chair, and recites Dr. Oliver Wendell Holmes ballad, "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill Battle." Refreshments furnished by a caterer.

MRS. LILLIAN W. KIRKHAM.

No. 76, Elliott street.

NEW YORK CITY CHAPTER, N. Y.

This Chapter had a high tea and anniversary celebration of the battle of Lexington, held at "Sherry's" on April 19th, 1893. They have recently elected a new Corresponding Secretary and also a Registrar, Mrs. James P. Kernochan, in place of Mrs. Postley, who is making a long tour in Europe.

FANNY LEDYARD CHAPTER, MYSTIC, CONN.

Organized June 8, 1893, with sixteen charter names.

Following are names of officers:

Chapter Regent—Mrs. Eliza A. M. Dennison.

Vice-Regent—Mrs. Ella G. Wheeler.

Recording Secretary—Mrs. H. K. H. Bradford.

Corresponding Secretary—Mrs. E. J. A. Simmons.

Treasurer—Mrs. Ellen H. Noyes.

Registrar—Mrs. Edith E. N. Morgan.

Historian—Miss A. A. Murphy.

Chaplain—Mrs. Minnie A. Denver.

Vice-Regent for Noank—Mrs. Lizzie D. Brown.

NEW HAVEN CHAPTER.

At a meeting of the New Haven, Connecticut, Chapter, Daughters of the American Revolution, held in the parlor of Mrs. Morris F. Tyler, College street, May 25th, 1893, by-laws, prepared by Mrs. John Kinney and Mrs. George F. Newcomb, were adopted, and the ladies unanimously elected for their Regent, Miss Emily Leonise Gerry, daughter of the "signer of the Declaration of Independence," Elbridge Gerry. She is believed to be the last of the children of "Signers of the Declaration of Independence."

RUTH WYLLYS CHAPTER.

A meeting of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter, Hartford, Conn., with Miss M. R. Phelps, at her residence on Washington street, was held May 1st, which was the one hundred and fourth anniversary of Washington inaugural address. A paper on Ruth Wyllys, written by Miss Mary K. Talcott, was read by the Regent, Mrs. J. M. Holcombe.

The reports of delegates to the Congress in Washington was read by Miss Caroline D. Bissell.

Mrs. deB. Randolph Keim, from Washington, was present, and gave a very interesting address on the work of the Society in general and the work of organization in Connecticut and the interest and enthusiasm manifested throughout the State. She has just organized new Chapters in New Haven, Danbury and New Milford, and goes from here to Stamford and Bridgeport. Mrs. Keim made mention of the AMERICAN MONTHLY, the magazine published by the National Society in Washington, of the Colonial Hall to be built in Washington by the Society, to serve as its home and a safe resting place for its archives and revolutionary and historical relics.

Of the Columbian liberty bell, which emblem of freedom and liberty was to be cast in Troy to-day.

Of the Congress of Women's Societies to be held in Chicago on May 19th. After the address, tea was served by the hostess, Miss F. Johnson and Miss Mable Wainwright presiding at the tea table.

NOVA CESARIA CHAPTER, NEWARK, N. J.

The following invitation was issued to one of the very charming entertainments famous among the Jersey Chapters:

You are invited to attend a meeting of the New Jersey Chapters of the Daughters of the American Revolution, which will be held at Washington's Headquarters, Morristown, New Jersey, on Saturday, June 3d, 1893, at one o'clock.

The luncheon will be one dollar for each member and each invited guest. Members are privileged to invite any ladies they desire, and are requested to sign the enclosed card, and return

it, together with the money, to Mrs. R. F. Stevens, Treasurer, Stanley Road, South Orange, New Jersey.

HARRIET MAYO RICHARDS,
Secretary.

WESTERN RESERVE CHAPTER, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

A notable celebration of the Lexington anniversary of April 19th was held by this Chapter, in union with the Sons of the American Revolution. A grand banquet at the Hollenden, addresses by Dr. Elroy Avery, president of the Sons, Judge Henry White, Judge E. M. P. Brister, Mrs. A. Howard Hinkle, State Regent of Ohio, Honorable J. C. Count and others, and a large display of Revolutionary relics were among the features of the occasion, which attracted guests from many parts of the country.



NOTES AND QUERIES.

THE FIRST WIFE OF AUGUSTINE WASHINGTON A BUTLER—NOT A DANDRIDGE.

In reply to the query in the April number it may be stated that he married, April 26th, 1715, Jane, the daughter of Caleb Butler, of Westmoreland, by whom he had four children, namely: Butler, born 1716, who died young; Lawrence, born 1718; Augustine, born 1720; Jane, born 1722.

Jane Washington (*nee* Butler) died November 24th, 1728, and was interred at the family seat, "Bridges-Center," near Colonel John Washington, the immigrant.

Augustine Washington married, secondly, March 6th, 1731, Mary Ball, daughter of Colonel William Ball, of Lancaster, by whom he had six children: George, Betty, Samuel, John Augustine, Charles and Mildred, who died in infancy.

Jane, the daughter of Augustine Washington and Jane Butler, died January 17th, 1735, about four years after his second marriage.

Sparkes is therefore correct in his statement that there were three sons and a daughter of the first marriage, and four sons and two daughters by the second.

In his last work, "The Barons of the Rappahannocks," Moncure Conway says: "There was a great Butler family in Westmoreland, one of whom was the first wife of Captain Augustine Washington;" and elsewhere states facts which show the remarkable coincidence that five generations previous there was another—"Lawrence Washington" and "great Butler" marriage in the Old Country—there appearing in Braigton church, near Northampton, England, among the armorial bearings quartered on the tomb of the Lawrence of that day three vases, representing the arms of a Margaret Butler

of the noble family of that name, of which the Butlers of Westmoreland were probably transplanted scions.

There was a Dandridge marriage, but it was to Washington himself, whose wife Martha, the widow of Colonel Daniel Parker Curtis, was the daughter of Honorable John Dandridge, of New Kent.

G. WASHINGTON BALL,

242 Eighth street, North East,

Virginia.

Washington, May 15th.

ROMAN CATHOLICS AND THE RHODE ISLAND CHARTER.

A CORRECTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF AMERICAN MONTHLY: On page 81 of the January Monthly, in the report of the Nova Cesaria Chapter, of Newark, N. J., appears this statement: "Roman Catholics were excepted from the Rhode Island Charter." This is not the fact. I have before me a copy of the Rhode Island charter of 1663, which reproduced in its statement of religious freedom, the spirit of the first Rhode Island Charter of 1644. This charter of 1663 continued to be the fundamental law of Rhode Island until abrogated in 1843, by the adoption of a constitution which quotes and preserves its principles of soul-liberty. This ancient charter declares "that noe person within said colonye, at any tyme hereafter, shall bee any wise molested, punished, disquieted, or called in question for any difference in opinione in matters of religion which do not actually disturb the civil peace of our sayd colonye; but that all and everye person and persons may, from tyme to tyme, and at all tymes hereafter freelye and fullye have and enjoye his and their owne judgments and consciences in matters of religious concernments, throughout the tract of lande hereafter mentioned; they behaving themselves peaceable and quietlie, and not using the libertie to lycentiousnesse and profaneness, nor to the civil injurye or outward disturbance of others."

Under this charter many Roman Catholics and Jews were naturalized, upon petition to the General Assembly, as citizens of the colony. As shown by the official records, among the

Roman Catholics being Stephen Decatur, father of the famous Commodore, who was thus naturalized in 1753.

Rhode Island alone of all the colonies had no laws against heterodoxy. Nor did that colony ever pass any by formal vote.

Upon the accession of Queen Anne to the throne, after the events of the Jacobite excitement in England, Lord Dudley was commissioned as Governor of Massachusetts and commander of the forces in Rhode Island and King's Province. His positive orders from the crown were "to permit liberty of conscience to all persons (except Papists)." Then, no one knows just when or how, but certainly by no act of the legislative power of the colony itself, were interpolated into the Rhode Island statute defining religious and civil freedom, clauses excluding from the franchise all Roman Catholics and men not professing christianity. These interpolations, illegally forced into the broad enactments of the Rhode Island Legislature, were expressly repealed by the General Assembly, by act of February 4, 1783, thus restoring to Roman Catholics that civil liberty to which they had always been entitled under the charter of 1663, and of which they had been unconstitutionally deprived, not by the people of Rhode Island, but by the arbitrary will of a despotic officer of the Crown.

For a full discussion of this very interesting subject, see Arnold's History of Rhode Island, vol. II., pp. 490-496.

Ever since 1637, when Roger Williams and his thirteen fellow exiles entered into a compact of submission made for the public good of the township, "*but only in civil things,*" has Rhode Island, through the recorded will of her people stood for absolute and entire freedom in "*religious concerns,*" the first body of citizens to illustrate in practice that grand principle of soul liberty.

MARY A. GREENE,

A lineal descendant of Roger Williams and of Major General John Greene, one of the incorporators mentioned in the Royal charter of 1663, and Deputy-Governor of the colony from 1690 to 1700.

REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES FOR JUNE.

June 5th, 1775: Flight of Lord Dunmore from Williamsburg, Virginia, to his warship, the Fowey.

He never returned to Williamsburg. For more than a year he harrassed the Virginians on the banks of the James, the Chesapeake and the Potomac, but they finally drove him off forever.

June 15th, 1775: General Washington made Commander-in-Chief.

June 17th, 1775: The Battle of Bunker Hill. Death of Warren. Burning of Charlestown.

The literature on the subject of the Battle of Bunker Hill is voluminous. A poem on the subject was written in 1777 by Hugh Henry Brackenridge, called "Bunker Hill, a Dramatic Piece in Five Acts." Holmes has written "Grandmother's Story of Bunker Hill." Pierpoint wrote "Warren's Address." Humphrey McMaster his noble and inspiriting "Carmen Bellicosum." Joel Barlow, a contemporary, chaplin, poet and statesman, wrote a ballad on the burning of Charlestown.

The following epigram appeared on a handbill shortly after the battle:

"THE MODERN VENI, VIDI, VICI.

We came, we saw, but could not beat,
And so—we souuded a retreat;
On Roxbury Hill again we saw 'em,
And did like devils clapper-claw 'em,
But warlike casuists can't discuss,
If we beat them, or they beat us;
We swear we beat, they swear we lie,
We'll tell you more on't bye and bye."

June 18th, 1778: Philadelphia evacuated by the British.
Taken by Arnold.

June 18th, 1778: Battle of Monmouth. Retreat[†] of Charles Lee and victory of Washington.

It was at the Battle of Monmouth that Molly Pitcher, the stout, red-haired, freckle-faced wife of a cannonier, took her husband's place at the gun and vowed to avenge his death. She was presented to General Washington the next morning by General Greene, her dress soiled with blood and dust. The General gave her the commission of sergeant, and she was made a half-pay officer for life. She was known after that as "Captain Molly." She wore a sergeant's coat and waistcoat over her petticoat, and always wore a cocked hat.

June 28th, 1776: Charleston, South Carolina, attacked by Sir Peter Parker and Sir Henry Clinton. After ten hours fighting, the British were repulsed by Colonel Moultrie, Colonel Johnson and General Lee.

William Jasper, a sergeant of grenadiers, on seeing the American standard shot down, sprang after it to the ground and fastened it to the rammer of a cannon; then mounting upon the parapet, he hoisted it anew, in the midst of the most violent firing of the enemy. President Rutledge presented him with a sword, complimenting him highly and publicly.

Susan Rinie Cityt

REVOLUTIONARY ANNIVERSARIES (CONTINUED).

Proceedings of a Vestry meeting in St. Paul's Parish, Edenton, N. C., on 19th June, 1776.

" We, the subscribers, professing our allegiance to the king, and acknowledging the constitutional executive power of government, do solemnly profess, testify and declare that we do absolutely believe that neither the Parliament of Great Britain, nor any member or constituent branch thereof, have a right to impose taxes upon these colonies to regulate the internal policy thereof; and that all attempts by fraud or force to establish and exercise such claims and powers are violations of peace and security of the people and ought to be resisted to the ut-

most, and that the people of this province, singly and collectively, are bound by the acts and resolutions of the continental and provincial Congresses, because in both they are freely represented by persons chosen by themselves, and we do solemnly and sincerely promise and engage under the sanction of virtue, honor and the sacred love of liberty and our country, to maintain and support all and every, the acts, resolutions and regulations of the said continental and Provincial Congresses to the utmost of our power and ability."

In testimony whereof we have hereunto set our hands, this 19th of June, 1776.

Richard Hoskins, Wm. Boyd, David Rice, Thos. Benbury, Aaron Hill, Jacob Hunter, Pelatiah Walton, John Beasley, Wm. Hinton, Thos. Bonner, William Bennett, William Roberts.

Colonial Records, Vol. 10, p. 612.

St Paul's Parish was established in (then) Albemarle county, N. C., in 1701. Its "Vestry" up to the Revolution, besides their parochial duties, discharged those, also, of our County Commissioners, in which capacity they represented public sentiment. Their "proceedings" are of interest as evidence, nearly a month before the Declaration of Independence, of the determination in the province to be rid of British usurpation. That a separation from the mother country had been long foreseen and thought desirable, the following extract from a letter of William Hooper to Samuel Johnson, dated April 26th, 1774, abundantly shows. Hooper was afterwards a member of the Continental Congress from N. C., and a signer of the Declaration of Independence. Johnson was President of the Provincial Congress, Governor, and one of the two first U. S. Senators from North Carolina:

"With you I anticipate the important share the colonies must soon have in regulating the political^a balance. They are striding fast to independence, and ere long will build an empire on the ruins of Great Britain; will adopt its constitution purged of its impurities, and from an experience of its defects will guard against those evils which have wasted its vigor and brought it to an untimely end."

Colonial Records, Vol. IX., p. 984:

Histories, too, have recognized these early expressions and resolutions of the North Carolinians for independence. They first found shape in the Mecklenburg Declaration of May 20, 1775; and the resolution of the Provincial Congress of April 12, 1776, authorizing the North Carolina delegates in the Continental Congress to declare independence, gave an "authoritative form" to what Bancroft says, in the following extract, were "the prevailing desires." This "Resolution" was printed in the April "MONTHLY."

In his account of the battle of Moore's Creek, N. C., fought February 27th, 1776, Bancroft says: "In less than a fortnight more than 9,400 men of North Carolina rose against the enemy, and the coming of Clinton inspired no terror. North Carolina had men enough of her own to crush the insurrection and guard against invasion; and they were persuaded that in their own woods they could win an easy victory over the British Regulars, and the people spoke more and more of *independence*; and the Provincial Congress, at its *impending session*, was *expected* to give an authoritative form of the prevailing desires." Vol. V. (1879), p. 193.

28th, 1776: Signal defeat of the fleet of Admiral, Sir Peter Parker, in the attack on Fort Moultrie in Charleston harbor.

The following are two of many verses of an old song, much sung formerly in Charleston, commemorative of the fight at Moultrie, to the tune of "Yankee Doodle":

"The first of June the British fleet
Appeared off Charleston harbour,
The twenty-eighth attacked the fort,
And wounded Young, the barber.

"Sir Peter Parker, foolish man
To run himself in danger;
Don't you think we served him right
To treat him like a stranger?"

MARY MCKINLAY NASH.

State Regent of the D. A. R. for the State of North Carolina.

DECEASED.

Mrs. ELIZA CARTER HARRISON entered into life eternal March 11th, 1893, at the residence of her daughter, Mrs. Mary Stuart Smith, Regent of the Albemarle Chapter, Charlottesville, Virginia. Mrs. Harrison was the oldest descendant of Betty Washington, and had spent a long life of usefulness at the University of Virginia, where her father, Professor Tacher, and her husband, Professor Genner Harrison, were teachers during their professional lives.

Mrs. GEORGE S. KURLEY, National number 1692, Chapter number 44, died on May 16th, 1893, in Baltimore, Maryland. She was a member of the Baltimore Chapter.

Mrs. CHARLES N. CHANCELLOR, also of the Baltimore Chapter, died in Europe.

Mrs. LEILA BLODGETT CLAPP died in Madison, Connecticut, May 22d, 1893. National number, 2569, a member of the Ruth Wyllys Chapter.

ERRATA.

Some of the mistakes in names here corrected have occurred in the official proceedings, for which the Editor is not responsible, as they accord with the copy, but our desire is to be accurate. An earnest request is now made to officers of chapters to send, even the briefest reports, to the Magazine written on *one* side of a sheet or sheets quite separate from the letter accompanying such report. It is a good plan to print with the pen proper names and offices.

The name of the Registrar-General of the National Society has been published as Mrs. Johnston, it should be Mrs. Charles Sweet Johnson.

In the Dolly Madison Chapter of Washington, D. C., these changes are made:

Secretary, Mrs. Amos G. Draper.

Registrar, Miss Sara B. Maclay.

On page 457 of November Magazine, first volume, a statement regarding Benjamin Harrison, whose letters are there published, is thus corrected by a member of the family from Brandon, Va., "The Benjamin who lived at Brandon and wrote those letters was the son of Nathaniel, of Brandon, and cousin of the Benjamin, who was the signer and Governor. He married three times, his last wife being Miss Byrd, of Westover."

The name of the Chapter Regent of Geneva, N. Y., incorrectly given, should be Mrs. Elizabeth Swift Martin.

On page 553 of the May Magazine, the name of Mrs. William Alvord, who suggested the name of Sequoia for the first California Chapter, has erroneously the addition of McIntosh.

In March Directory the statement that Columbia is the headquarters for Donegal Chapter should be changed to Lancaster, Pa.

In the April Magazine the name of one of the Advisory Board of the National Society was incorrectly stated; it should be Francis Hodgson Orme, M. D.

In the same number Mrs. Cox is named as Chapter Regent of Atlanta, Georgia, Mrs. W. M. Dickson is Regent, and Mrs. Cox was Vice-Regent until her election as Vice-President-General.

In the March number, at page 281, under the picture, is the name of Captain Avery; this should have been Captain Hubbard Scidmore, the father of Mrs. R. Ogden Doremus; Mrs. Doremus is one of the few daughters of Revolutionary heroes.

On page 278 Captain John Underwood, should be Captain John Underhill.

In the May number, page 519, it should be Captain Avery, not Underhill, who is thought to fall dead.



EDITOR'S NOTE BOOK.

We are happy to state that during its first year, which closes this month, the AMERICAN MONTHLY has grown in importance and increased in circulation to such an extent as to demand a separation of the editorial and business departments. Mrs. M. M. Barclay, of Washington (address, 1505 Pennsylvania avenue), has kindly consented to take charge of the business interests of the Magazine, and we are sure that a more efficient and prompt service to subscribers will be the happy result.

Assistance, it is hoped, will soon be given in the editorial department, which may bring renewed vitality and interest to its historical and literary material.

The long deferred Chapter Directory will appear, and we ask the further patience of those Chapters which have not yet had full justice in this list.

A newspaper article has recently called attention to the desire of Chapters to have a full roll of their members published, with the name of each Revolutionary ancestor from whom eligibility is claimed. It is probable that this may be done in the Magazine unofficially, by the use of smaller type for such lists, furnished by the Chapter registrar when the Chapter votes for it; this not to interfere in any way with the year book, but to be an assistance toward its publication. An extra number of Magazines could be ordered in advance by the Chapter furnishing such a list.

The same plan could be adopted in regard to addresses and reports of interest in special localities.

The Editor is authorized to appoint all State Regents and Regents and Secretaries of Chapters as special correspondents of the Magazine, and it is expected that they will take an active interest in the representation of their States and Chapters in its pages.

Reports of parliamentary classes and parliamentary drills in the Chapters are desired, as well as all plans for historical studies.

Much encouragement is given the committee on the portrait fund by the contributions of this month.

The fourth and last day of the Proceeding of the Continental Congress is necessarily deferred until next month, as the meetings of the Board of Management have been frequent and of unusual importance.



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